The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN.

Terrible Powder Explosion in England.

Many People Killed.

A Number Die from Fright.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Terrible Powder Explosion.

LONDON, October 2—At five o'clock this morning a barge lying in Regent's Canal, near the Zoological Garden, and loaded with powder, exploded, killing a number of persons, wounding many others, and shattering bridges and houses in the vicinity.

LONDON, October 2—1:30 P. M.—The report of the gunpowder explosion at Regent's Canal, this morning, was heard a distance of twenty miles from the place where it occurred. The firemen have been dragging the canal all morning. Up to this hour five bodies, victims of the explosion, have been recovered. The lights in the railway station and other buildings two miles away, were extinguished by the concussion. Many persons made narrow escapes from death. A number of animals in the Zoological Gardens were killed. The quantity of powder that exploded was four tons.

Details of the occurrence show that its disastrous effects were widespread. Many trees were uprooted, and a house located two miles distant from the canal was shattered. Seven persons are yet missing. There was a perfect panic here for hours, and it was not until the cause of the terrific report was learned that the fears of the people were allayed. Several persons died from fright.

SPAIN.

Carlists Begging for Peace.

LONDON, October 2.—The Carlist Juntas in Biscay demand the restoration of peace.

BY MAIL.

From Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 2.—The steamer Vasco de Gama brings dates from Yokohama to September 11th. The assassin Haber, acting German Consul at Hokodate, has been sentenced to death. The Mikado has expressed to Von Brandt, the German Minister, his personal regrets at the occurrence. The Minister notified the Government that while he does not press any money compensation, he demands an Imperial notification forbidding the wearing of swords within certain distances of foreign settlements.

The typhoon which visited the southern part of Japan on August 20th, was one of the most severe ever experienced by foreigners. The steamer Ping On Goalbo and the German bark Hamburg were driven on the rocks at Nagasaki. The town clad ram Stonewall was sunk. Hundreds of Japanese junks were wrecked, and fully two hundred lives lost at Nagasaki alone. Stores and houses were overthrown. The Governor's new house is a heap of ruins. Kabe also suffered. Not less than one thousand junks were wrecked. Sagoikan came in for a share of the typhoon. Six thousand houses were destroyed and one hundred lives lost. Thousands of cattle on plantations were killed.

Ten thousand Chinese troops had reached Singapore, *en route* to Formosa. When the Vasco left Yokohama there were still prevalent conflicting reports about Formosa. The opinion seemed prevalent that war must ensue.

BUTLERISM.

Confession of S. J. Simmons, of Massachusetts—He Tells How Butler Manages a Political Campaign.

New York, October 2—The following is a Boston special to the *Tribune:*

BOSTON, October 1, 1874.—The following appears in the evening edition of the *Herald:*

"I well know the opposition I shall meet in giving the following facts to the public. I, and I alone, am responsible for the following statement I am about to make. The question is asked, what is Butlerism? It is cleanery, fraud and corruption. For three years, as a United States officer, to Government hours and using Government time, I have done that for the Butler party which at this time brings a blush of shame to my face. I have gone to New Bedford, Lawrence, Fall River, Salem and other places, and have used the power I possessed as a United States officer to intimidate men in the liquor business into working and voting for Benjamin F. Butler. I have, while an officer, packed the caucuses in Boston, and the other places mentioned above, in the interest of Butler. I well know that Butler, with all the power he has, will endeavor, as his orders have stated, to crush me, but fearlessly I give the public these facts and hold myself personally responsible for what I say. I have received money from United States Marshal Usher and other Butler men, to carry on the nefarious work of Butlerism. While in New Bedford—just before the Butler caucuses last year—I received money from the hands of his partner to carry on the caucuses there, and the money was used for that purpose. I received money from Usher to go to Fall River and pack caucuses for Butler. I stand ready, as a young man, formerly a strong Butler man, to take the stump in any place between the hills of Berkshire and shores of Provincetown, to proclaim to the State the rottenness and corruption that flits to repletion the Butler organization. I well know that I shall be accused of treachery and falsehood, but I stand ready to meet any Butler man on any platform in any place in this State and discuss the merits of Butlerism. They will call me insane, perhaps, but every man who knows me and knows my record as a soldier and citizen, will say I mean just what I say, and have the courage to back it up at any time and in any place. I hold myself personally responsible for every word I utter, and it is my earnest wish to speak before the people of Salem as soon as possible on this matter. I shall be attacked on every side by Butler men, who have been my friends, but with truth on my side, and possessing pluck to speak, I defy them, one and all, and I now throw down my gage.

"S. J. SIMMONS."

Inquiry at Boston elicits the fact that the letter which the *Tribune* published this morning is not from Collector Simmons, but is from a brother of that official.

SPORTING NEWS

The Turf.

NASHVILLE, TENN., October 2.—The Nashville Blood Horse Association over Nashville course opens on Monday, the 5th inst., with a large number of the best racers from Kentucky and Tennessee. There are now about one hundred horses on the ground, with the prospect of others to come, and it is anticipated that the finest sport ever had over the Nashville course will occur next week. Preparations have been made for ten thousand strangers.

LEXINGTON, KY., October 2.—The attendance at the races to day was large, the weather fine, and the track in good order. First race, stakes for four year olds, $100 entrance, half forfeit, three or more to fill, $100 by the association to the second and $50 to the third. Alley West won the race in the first heat in 2:29¾, distancing Clement, Dobie and Stillette.

Second race, purse $600, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:40; $400 to the first, $140 to the second, and $60 to the third horse. Ella Clay 1, 2, 1; Cadet 2, 1, 2; Jim Bird 4, 4, 4; Richmond 2, 3, 2, 3; Roderick 3, 4, 3, 4. Time 2:40¼, 2:37, 2:39½ and 2:40¼. There was a second heat in 2:38¾, but declared void in consequence of John S. Clark being pulled.

Third race, stakes for four year olds, $50 entrance, half forfeit, the association to give $50 to the second horse. Lady Davis 1, 2, 1, 2, 1; J. W. Combs 2, 1, 2, 1, 2; Rough, distanced; Time 2:31¾, 2:35½, 2:33½, 2:38 and 2:47.

There will be four races to-morrow.

Shooting Match.

STAMFORD, CONN., October 2.—In the shooting match between Bogardus and Paine to-day, Bogardus won by a score of 39 to 37.

POLITICAL.

The Senatorial Question in Maine.

BOSTON, September 2.—A Maine report alleges that ex-Governor Perham's friends propose an arrangement of the Senatorial question with the Hamlin faction by taking Governor Dingley as a compromise candidate.

Congressional Nominations.

ST. LOUIS, October 2.—The People's County Convention reassembled again to-day, and after adopting a platform and other resolutions, adjourned, and the different delegates formed into Congressional and Senatorial Conventions. E. O. Stanard was nominated for re-election in the First District; in the Second District no nomination was made, leaving Erastus Wells, the Democratic nominee and present incumbent without a competitor.

The Perkins Tragedy—Another Attempt at Suicide.

CINCINNATI, October 2.—Mrs. Julia Perkins, the woman who last Wednesday murdered her own child and attempted suicide, made another attempt on her own life to-day by stabbing herself in the throat with scissors. Her death may soon ensue now. A mystery gathers more thickly around the affair every day. Both parties were well connected here, and each accuses the other of marital infidelity. The tragedy excites intense interest. The mystery enveloping it and the mutual accusation of each other by the parties, together with conflicting rumors, keep the public verdict measuring in suspense, while sympathy is strongest for Mrs. Perkins.

The First Practical Results of the Conference Agreement.

NEW ORLEANS, October 2.—The Advisory Board have entered upon their duties, and Gov. Kellogg to-day, upon their recommendation, removed Thos. H. Wynne, Assistant Supervisor of the Second ward, and Wm. Davis, Clerk of the Second ward, charged with obstructing registration, and appointed other persons to those positions—the first practical results of the conference agreement.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, October 2, 1874.

Circular to U. S. Marshals in Southern States.

The Attorney General to-day sent the following circular to United States Marshals in the Southern States in whose districts armed bodies of men have committed or are threatening to commit acts of violence and bloodshed:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, September 30, 1874.

SIR: I would suggest that at those points where United States troops are or may be stationed in your district, some prudent and fearless person, in whose judgment you have confidence, and whom the people respect, may be appointed as Deputy Marshal to act at once in the arrest of parties committing outrages in the vicinity, so that it may not be necessary in such cases to send for you before troops can be used for the purpose of arresting those who are guilty of violating the laws of the United States. This, of course, will not be necessary where you are easily accessible, but where troops are placed at remote points, before the necessary communication as to the crimes committed can be made, the offenders as a general rule have an opportunity to escape. You will give the deputies the necessary instructions as to procuring warrants, and I need not repeat that it is important that you should delegate this power to none but careful and responsible persons.

Very respectfully, GEO. H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney General.

Appointments.

The President has appointed J. C. S. Colby, of Missouri, Consul at Chin Kang, vice Weston Flint, suspended; Isaac T. Shepard, of Missouri, Consul at Swatow, China, vice Jas. C. A. Wingate, suspended; Wilhelm Finkler, of Wisconsin, Consul at Ghent; John M. Thatcher, of Virginia, Commissioner of Patents, vice M. D. Leggett, resigned, to take effect November 1st; Ellis Spear, of Maine, Assistant Commissioner of Patents, vice Thatcher, appointed Commissioner; Marcus S. Hopkins, of Virginia, Examiner-in-Chief of the Patent Office, vice Ellis Spear, appointed Assistant Commissioner. These promotions are all made in direct accordance with the spirit of the civil service regulations, though they do come directly under its provisions. The vacancy created by the promotion of Hopkins will be made under the civil service rules. The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed James O'Neil as Gauger for the First District of Missouri.

BEECHER.

Return from His Summer Vacation—Plymouth Church's Welcome.

NEW YORK, October 2—Plymouth church was packed with people this evening to hear Mr Beecher on his return from his Summer vacation. Large vases of flowers stood at each end of the platform. At 7 o'clock there was no standing room, either in the church or passages, and ladies were frequently borne out during the service in a fainting condition. Among those present were Mrs. Beecher, Charles Beecher, Dr. Edward Beecher, Col. Beecher, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Assistant Pastor Hillyday, all the members of the late Investigating Committee, Professor Rossiter W. Raymond, and the trustees of the church. Promptly at 7:30 Mr. Beecher came on the platform, and was received with a loud storm of applause. He gave out the hymn: "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow," which was sung by the congregation with great spirit.

Mr. Beecher then offered a brief prayer, in which he thanked God for this meeting, on the twenty-seventh anniversary of his pastorate of the church. He prayed that much good might accrue from his labors during the coming season, and returned thanks to God for all his past blessings.

Another hymn was sung, and prayer was offered by Prof. Raymond. He besought the Lord to bless the man on his right hand, and gave thanks for the trials of discipline brought upon their pastor, which was for the glory of Zion.

After the congregation had sung another hymn, Mr. Beecher, rising to his feet, said that he would much rather have met his friends as usual at the end of his vacation, but he was anxious that the good old customary Friday night prayer meetings should not be departed from. They were met together, as in some years before, at the commencement of what might be considered a new year, to consecrate themselves to the spread of Christ's Kingdom on earth. When troubles carried us away under burdens that we had not strength to bear, and under waves of sorrow—when our strength failed, God's strength began. When sorrows were no longer to be tolerated, and men came to the end of their endurance, then is the plenitude and abundance came the everlasting presence and power of the Almighty.

ST. LOUIS.

The Steamboatmen's Convention Again in Secret Session—A "Steamboat Owners' Association" Formed.

ST. LOUIS, October 2.—The Steamboatmen's Convention was in secret session again to-day. It can be stated, however, that an organization has been effected, to be known as the "Steamboat Owners' Association," and all delegates have given in their adherences to its regulations. A committee has been appointed to prepare a report for publication, but it will probably not be given out until after the adjournment of the Convention. The delegates say the Convention has been very harmonious, and all are working earnestly to accomplish something which will result beneficially to the steamboat interests.

BROWBEATING LAWYERS.

A Church Case in Indiana County —How the Legal Fraternity Sometimes Abuse Their Privileges—A Pertinent Illustration.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

I had the pleasure of attending court in Indiana county a few days ago, and while in the court-room, heard a case being tried between a man by the name of Burns and the trustees of the Ebenezer Presbyterian Church. I listened to the trial with interest, and noticed nothing unusual in it. But when the most interesting part of the trial was reached, namely, the pleading of the case by the attorneys, I am glad to say it was a little *unusual*. Four attorneys plead. I afterwards learned three of them were members of the Indiana bar. The other one hails from Greensburg, Westmoreland county. It is of the *pleading* of the latter (for I know nothing of him personally) that I wish to speak. The suit was instituted by Burns to recover pay for material furnished and labor done to the Presbyterian church at Louisville, Indiana county. It was alleged by the defendants that the plaintiff (Burns) had made some very exorbitant charges; in consideration of very inferior work (only ago) was developed while the trial was in progress. But in the pleading of the case the gentleman referred to improved the opportunity and heaped, or rather I should say piled upon the plaintiff an amount of personal abuse and vile and low epithets that would have done credit to an old fish hag of old Billingsgate. Such words and phrases as "The species pachydermatous. Perjured villian, scoundrel of the deepest dye, a loathsome anaconda wrapping itself about its victim tighter and tighter until every bone is crunched beneath its deadly coils, then straitening it out after death bedaubing it over with slime and then swallowing it." Such is an example of the language used. A man in any other profession or in society would not be permitted to use such language. Even a criminal guilty of some heinous crime is seldom subjected to such an ordeal. The dignity of the law would take cognizance of any other man in any profession or in any sphere of life, save that of the lawyer. It seems to me the time has passed when such abuse should be tolerated, even in the profession of law.

When I see (as in this trial) a minister of the Gospel, elders and deacons of the church of Christ listening with marked attention and joining in the derisive laugh at a poor fellow man, guilty of no crime but simply asking through the regular process of law for his pay for material furnished and labor done to a church, it seems to me society is injured rather than made better by such a process of law. While the process of law brings such personal vituperation it is not strange that many sensitive and good men should choose to lose a just claim, rather than avail themselves of the assistance of the laws of the country.

Way an attorney should have the privilege to abuse men who avail themselves of the provisions of the laws of this country is not generally known. A physician or minister of the Gospel or citizen is not allowed to use such language. The law justly protects men in their different spheres in life from abuse from all classes of society by fines and imprisonment, except the man whose profesion it is to have the law enforced. Certainly the law of the Commonwealth should control the lawyer as it does other men. He is surely not so untruthful that it is immaterial what he says. He is not an idiot against whom there is no law. But he is a citizen, a member of society, and should realize his responsibility and assist in carrying forward the best interest of society in general. He should elevate the tone of society and be an example of all that is good and great and pure. He who pleads against the slanderers and helps to vindicate the majesty of the law should not himself use impure and abusive language lest it should be said to him as of old "Physician heal thyself." He should remember, too, that there is a certain amount of respect due to all men especially such as have committed no criminal offense. A man should not be designated by epithets of opprobrium simply because he has been compelled to prosecute some one before a court of justice. But more than this, such abusive language is not necessary in the prosecution of any case. To discover the truth in the case should be the object in the discussion of all cases before courts of justice. And while such cases are discussed publicly, before many young men who are forming their characters in expression as well as thought, it is a matter of the utmost importance that the language to which they listen should be pure and true. Since such vile language is unnecessary and baneful to the best interests of society it should be avoided at all times and under all possible circumstances. A man should respect his fellow man, and give him a chance to live the best life possible, for "A man 's a man for a' that and a' that."

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE OIL TRADE.

The Producers and Business Mens' Meeting at Parkers Yesterday.

A Lively Discussion of the Combination —The Dealers Handle It Without Gloves—What they Propose to do—The "Conspiracy" to be Tested in Court—The Political Lever to be Used—Strong and Emphatic Resolutions.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PARKERS, PA., October 2, 1874.

Response to the Call.

Pursuant to call a meeting of oil producers and business men was held here to-day to protest against the action of the railroad companies in fixing the new, and very unjust schedule of freights. The announcement of the proposed meeting had but a day or two's circulation, but the response was hearty and enthusiastic. The attendance was very large—producers, tankers, bankers, real estate dealers and business men generally, who were in any way affected by the oil trade, being largely represented. The feeling was one of a determination to resist the railroad companies and fight the fight out to the bitter end in a long residence in the oil regions I have never been a witness to such an overwhelming opposition to any measure affecting the oil trade as was exhibited to-day against the new freight schedule.

The meeting was called to order soon after two o'clock.

Mr. A. N. Perine being called to the chair. In accepting he stated the object of the meeting to be the adoption of some measures, to relieve all those engaged in the oil business from the unholy and illegal alliance recently perpetrated by the combination of the railroad and pipe lines, which threaten to destroy the large and increasing business of the oil region.

Discussing the "Combination."

The meeting was then thrown open to a general discussion of the situation.

Mr. Allen, of the Titusville *Courier* made quite a lengthy speech giving in detail the rates of freight lately adopted. He also stated that the "Creek" refineries had been given by the new rates *relatively a better rate than ever before*, but notwithstanding this advantage we must protest against any *common carters*, (rail roads and pipe lines) fixing the rates without regard to locality, as does the present one.

The Chair then extended an invitation to representatives of the railroad companies or the pipe lines to make any statement in defense of their combination.

Mr. S. D. Karns responded. He said he knew nothing of the "doings of the railroad," but could give some reply to the charges against the pipe lines. The pipe line combination was not an underhand game to beat the oil men or take advantage of them, but was a combination that exacted nothing but a fair compensation for transporting oil to the railroads. He could'nt see how there could be any objection to that arrangement. He moved, however, to get the sense of the meeting that a committee be appointed to prepare resolutions.

The motion was carried and the following gentlemen appointed said committee: Hon. A. L Campbell, of Butler; Col. Vera, of St. Petersburg; Mr. Brough, of Franklin; Mr. Frank Tack, of Parker; Mr. M. M. Allen, of the Titusville *Courier*.

While the committee were out deliberating, addresses were made by a number of gentlemen, all breathing the same spirit of hostility to the new schedule. The Chair stated he would like to mention that the Investigating Committee of Pennsylvania R. R. recently concluded their labor and had shown that the cost of moving one ton of freight one mile was 8.52 mills. He wanted to know then why should not that figure form the basis of a freight tariff from the oil region to the seaboard, or inland markets.

Mr. Lay, of Oil City, called the present movement the South Improvement Co. revived; but the deceased South Improvement Co. depended only upon Peter Watson, of the Erie Railroad and the Cleveland Refiners. The present South Improvement Co. had *all* the railroads, and, worst of all, the pipe lines in their midst.

This elected another call for the railroad representatives and in response,

Mr. F. H. Steele, of the A. & G. W. R. R., begged to state that he knew nothing of any arrangement being perfected, neither did the General Superintendent of his road, Mr. Dewsraux, know of any perfected arrangement. The "talked of" arrangement was not completed, but was undergoing changes every hour.

Mr. Lay, of Oil City, said that the Pennsylvania Railroad reported to the Legislature that they made a charge on freights transported, of only 1¼ cents per ton per mile, which would be about $60 per car of oil to Philadelphia. The Combination rate is about $120 per car to Philadelphia.

The Chair—"Probably the Empire Transportation company, whose *stock* sells higher in price than that of the Pennsylvania Railroad, got the difference between the 1¼ cents per ton per mile and the $120 per car, Combination rates."

Mr. Prentice, of the Relief Pipe Company, then "spoke his little speech" without throwing much light on the subject.

The Resolutions.

At the close of his remarks the Committee on Resolutions, through their chairman, presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Preamble and Resolutions.

WHEREAS, It has been officially announced by a combination of the trunk railway companies, whose lines connect with the oil regions, that on and after the 1st of the present month a scale of freight charges upon oil has been adopted by the said trunk railway companies, which freight charges are oppressive by reason of their advance in rates, and unlawful, because of their unjust discriminations, expressly designed to favor a certain interest, and consequently to injure others, and

WHEREAS, The whole action of the said trunk railway companies, and in their combining for the purpose by themselves named, is in violation of long established laws regulating the duties and powers of common carriers, also in violation of the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution and laws of our own State, as well as opposed to the general policy of trade, which favors full and free competition; therefore,

Resolved, That we declare ourselves unalterably and uncompromisingly opposed to any attempt of the railway companies to prevent, by their combined efforts, competition in the freighting toil.

Resolved. That we regard this agreement of the railway companies as a conspiracy, and punishable as such.

Resolved, That we will make use of all legitimate means in our power to oppose and prevent the consummation of the aforesaid action of the railway companies.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to retain counsel and report at the next meeting, that said committee be instructed to put themselves in communication with the officials of the various trunk lines, requesting them to resume the late freight and pipe arrangements and adhere to the second contract of March 25th, 1874, to wit: "That all arrangements for the transportation of oil after this date shall be upon a basis of perfect equality to all shippers, producers and refiners, and that no rebates, drawback or other arrangements of any character shall be made or allowed that will give any party the slightest difference in rates or discrimination of any character whatever," with a view of instituting legal proceedings against the managers of the trunk lines for violating the laws of the State in the aforesaid combination.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to raise funds to meet the expenses of any legal proceedings instituted by us against the railway companies.

Resolved, That ignoring all party ties, we pledge ourselves to support only such candidates for the Legislature and Congress as shall give the most satisfactory assurance that they are from principle opposed to monopolies and rings of every description.

Resolved, That in view of the fact that certain pipe lines of the oil regions have entered into a combination with the railroad companies, affording superior advantages to refineries remote from the oil regions, and to the detriment of our local interests, we invite the Columbia Conduit Company to extend their lines and increase their capacity, and to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to enlarge and extend its facilities sufficient to allow us an outlet for our oil at a remunerative rate without drawbacks.

Adjourned to meet at the call of the Committee of Three. B. S.

The Phelps Case.

ALBANY, N. Y., October 2.—Judge Westbrook, in the Phelps Case, decided to-day that the point made by the prisoner's counsel to the effect that no larceny was committed is not well taken. The Court holds that Phelps was cognizan of the draft only for the time being, or a long as it would take to place it in its proper epository.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····There was an abundance of hay in the South Side market yesterday.

····A special meeting of Common Council will be held at 2 P. M. on Monday.

····The Street Commissioner of the Sixth district has commenced to clean Twelfth street.

····Bonds to the amount of $13,000 fell due yesterday and were paid promptly by the County Treasurer.

····The gas in the balloon which carried Prof. Donaldson and the morning newspaper men cost $75.60.

·····Deputy Mayor Barker disposed of more business last month than any of the other South Side magistrates.

····Yesterday morning Messrs. Hertupee & Co. shipped four car loads of machinery to the Negley Run Pumping works.

····The anniversary of the "Home for Aged Protestant Women" on Thursday, was a very enjoyable success, pecuniarly and socially.

····Thomas W. Harper, the little boy who accidentally shot himself in Allegheny on Wednesday evening is in a very critical condition.

····A runaway horse made things lively on Fifth avenue yesterday. He started at Shady Lane and was not stopped till he reached the Court House.

····The store of Mr. John Heyer, on Wes Diamond street, Allegheny, was entered by burglars yesterday morning and fire-arms valued at $200 carried off.

····An excursion will be run from Altoona to this city to-day on the Pennsylvania Railroad, to carry passengers desiring to visit Barnum's Roman Hippodrome.

····John Barrett was fined five dollars by Judge Sterrett yesterday in the Criminal Court for failing to respond on a summons to testify before the grand jury.

····The Committee on Health of Allegheny Councils met last evening, and decided to ask Councils to transfer $400 from the contingent fund to their appropriation.

····The "peanut" ordinance is to be amended so as to include second-hand clothes dealers. When thus amended Mayor Black more states that the law will be vigorously enforced.

····The Clerk of the United States District Court was very busy yesterday making out naturalization papers for those who have imigrated to this country from the "Emerald Isle."

····Judge Sterrett recently rendered a decision in Fayette county, in the case of the South-western Pennsylvania Railroad Company against the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Company.

····The Gas Committee of Allegheny Councils last evening approved bills to the amount of $300. They also agreed to recommend to Councils the erection of a number of gas lamps.

····Last evening, shortly before six o'clock, a little son of Mr. Hamilton, of Leggate & Hamilton, was thrown from a horse on Federal street, above North avenue, and slightly injured on the head.

····A telegram was received by the Coroner yesterday morning to the effect that a brakeman was accidentally killed at Kennedy Station, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The name could not be learned.

····A young lady in the employ of Godfrey & Smith, on Liberty street, fell through a hatchway yesterday, sustaining severe bruises but as attending physician did not think her injof a serious character.

····The South Side saloon keeper who lost his pocket book a few days since, containing $450, has been made happy. It was found by his wife in a bed room, yesterday, behind the bureau. No one knows how it got there.

····The people residing at Hazelwood are just now very indignant over the fact that the Connellsville Railroad Co. has suspended the issuance of commutation tickets. There is rumor of the talk of organizing an omnibus line.

····The Allegheny Directors of the Poor held a meeting yesterday afternoon. It was found that the Board had a balance of $4,148 65 to its credit in the city Treasury. Several reports were received and bills ordered to be paid.

····Captain D. Pierce was arrested by Detective Messmer on Thursday evening for procuring a bill of goods at Aikens' furnishing store on Fifth avenue on an alleged bogus check, drawn by R. S. Nelson & Co. in his favor. He will have a hearing.

····The Monongahela miners have resumed work at three cents per bushel. A few of the Pan Handle miners are at work, but a majority of them are idle. At the Laurel Hill mines the Italians, it is said, are operating successfully, two of them bringing out six cars of good coal on Wednesday.

····The Saturday's WEEKLY GAZETTE containing the account of the balloon ascension, and late telegraph news to last night, and much other good reading, can be had in wrapped ready for mailing by applying this morning at counting room.

····Mr. Henry Wirtz, who was one of the persons injured in the collision on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, last Wednesday afternoon, near New Bethlehem, died at his home, in Oakland, yesterday morning, at the house to which he was removed after the accident.

····It is alleged that Mr. J. L. D. Hindman, residing on the corner of First avenue and Cherry alley made an unsuccessful attempt at suicide yesterday by jumping into the Monongahela river. He was finally arrested by officer Swift and locked up for reflection.

····The Street Committee of Allegheny Councils will meet next Tuesday evening, at which time it is expected that the Viewers appointed to estimate the probable cost of the three different plans for the improvement of the Butcher's Run flooded district, will submit their report.

·····Yesterday morning Joseph K. Turner asked permission of the Court to withdraw the charge against Peter Hickman, of Allegheny, indicted by the Grand Jury for selling liquor on Sunday, stating that the defendant intended to quit the business. The Court declined to grant the request.

····The officers lately elected by Birmingham Lodge No. 48, I. O. O. F., were installed Thursday evening, by Past District Deputy Weaver. The following comprises the list of officers: Jno. McCombs, N. G.; Christian Stuckert, V. G.; John Fattel, A. S.; David Dunkin, Treasurer; Philip Hoerr, Trustee. A banquet concluded the services.

····The Temperance Nominating Committee of the 20th Ward met at their hall yesterday morning, and had under consideration the names of S. A. Purviance, Judge Sutton, and Geordie Riddle, for Congress of the Twenty-third district. They decided not to take final action until next Monday, when all the calls that are in circulation will be gathered in

DAILY GAZETTE.

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Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

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S. P. SOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING.
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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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By mail, per annum.....$8 00
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KING, REED & CO.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1874.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HON. E. M. PAXSON, of Philadelphia.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. A. G. OLMSTED, of Potter.
AUDITOR GENERAL,
GENERAL HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren.
SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
COLONEL R. B. BEATTIE, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS,
Twenty-second District
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.
Twenty-third District.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.
STATE SENATE,
Forty-second District,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.
Forty-fourth District,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins township.
Forty-fifth District.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY,
First District,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.
Second District,
CHARLES JEREMY.
JAMES ONSLOW.
Fourth District.
D. B. MORRISON.
S. J. WAINWRIGHT.
S. P. McCORD.
JAMES LARIMER.
Fifth District.
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley
H. K. SAMPLE.
Sixth District,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.
JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAMMONS, Wilkins.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN A. McQUAIDE, Etna.
COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEIDDELL, McKeesport.
DIRECTOR OF POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

BONDS at Frankfort 98⅛.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 26⅝f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110¼.

BAYARD TAYLOR makes his first appearance on the lecture platform, since his return from "Egypt or Iceland," before the students of Dartmouth College on the 6th of October.

THE GAZETTE has frequently stated its belief that President Grant is not a candidate for a Third Term. This estimate is justified by a member of the Cabinet, who declares that the President will soon make an open and official declaration to that effect.

THE chief power of the late cyclone, the course of which up the Atlantic coast we noted a few days since, fell upon Charleston, and the seaboard between that point and Cape Hatteras. The sea wall of the Charleston Battery, and the heavy walls of a new theatre in that city were entirely destroyed.

THE powder explosion, in England, illustrates the terrible destructiveness of gunpowder, not merely where its power is directly exerted, but by means of atmospheric concussion created. The theory of Butler's Fort Fisher experiment was not so far wrong, notwithstanding its lack of practical success.

THE statement of the London *Times* that the debts of the Prince of Wales amount to but little more than one-third the amount originally estimated, must be accepted as disposing of this subject. It is rarely the case that a statement in the *Times* is contradicted, or in any way unreliable, if it be a mere statement of fact.

EX-SHERIFF JOHN KELLY, of New York, has promptly made reply to the accusations against him that were prepared under the direction of Mayor Havemeyer. He shows that he has every document that was prepared during his administration, every record that was made, and that he in no particular violated the obligations of his office. So stands the affair. Havemayer has been a singularly unfortunate man, in so far as his appointments, and his war upon his enemies have been concerned.

IF that particular member of the *Post* firm who does the small (in every sense) editorial paragraphing for that journal, will distinctly deny that he personally "gloated" over Lincoln's death, it will be the first time he has denied it, although frequently charged; and if enough provoked to take the trouble to do it, we will be at the pains of fastening the charge we made on the *Post* as a paper, so firmly that it will not be able to wriggle. Its use of the "late lamented," in sarcastic allusion to the martyred Lincoln, is sufficiently recent for us to look up a few paragraphs. And if these allusions did not represent the very essence of "gloating" over his death, we do not comprehend the value of language. It is not often worth one's while to strike at flies, but even this may be necessary. If we strike in that direction, it will be to hurt. In the meantime the *Post* will please remember that we do not withdraw the charge, but so far enlarge it as to make it include a personal application to one of its editors—not the principal one, however.

THE insurance companies have commenced to withdraw their agents from Chicago, and several have completely closed relations with that ill-fated city. So much is distinctly known. If it were a mere matter of fire insurance, a system of local insurance might be developed, on the Prussian plan, that might be beneficial and measurably safe. But this is the smallest evil that befals Chicago as the result of the course of the insurance companies. The great misfortune is that it will draw away capital, and prevent loans being made to the Chicago merchants. The reason is, that many loans are based on property, the value of which depends on the buildings on it; and the value of these depend in turn on the business transacted in them. If they were burned, the ground would be comparatively valueless, unless there were insurance which would replace the burned buildings. Insurance, therefore, is a very important element of financial security. This has been taken away, and hence Chicago is bereft of the basis on which it borrowed. The strangest feature of the case is that its Councils do not seem to realize the gravity of the evil; but they do not evidently understand what is most to the interest of the city they represent.

THE UNION BRIDGE.

The work on this enterprise has progressed quickly during the past year, and on Wednesday last the structure was thrown open just as quietly and without parade to the public. It crosses the river Allegheny at the "Point"—opposite Grant avenue—in our sister city, and fills an important place in the route of travel from the lower ends of both cities. The bridge is of wood, built on the Howe truss plan, and stands upon four stone piers and two abutments. The roadway is twenty feet, and the sideway nine feet in width, with twenty-four feet heighth, with sides left open. This makes a very light and airy bridge, and with the roof, one that will prove a comfort to cross both in hot and stormy weather. The approach on the Allegheny side across the Smoky Island is about nine hundred feet, and that on the Pittsburgh side is five hundred feet in length. These will have to be paved in time, and to that end it might be well for the Councils, of both cities, to cause the adjoining streets, leading toward the bridge, to be paved, at an early day. After the roadways are thoroughly settled they will be paved by the bridge company. A line of street cars is contemplated and will doubtless ere long be under way.

It has been thought by some that this bridge might ultimately be used by the Baltimore and Ohio road as their outlet for the western connection of the Connellsville route. The grades are easy by way of the wharf on the Monongahela, and the route on the other side up and through some of the number of valleys, leading westward, is one which has already been proved feasible by actual survey. But so far as the present structure is concerned, the builders of it have no part or lot in speculations of this nature. Nor is the superstructure such an one as the railroad people would need. The curve in the bridge is five feet—that is, the roadway is five feet higher in the middle than at either end; whereas, a bridge built for steam railway purposes would not admit of such a grade; on the other hand, it would be almost level. The stockholders of this bridge have built it with their own money, and for their own profit, of course keeping in view the incidental advantages to both cities in the improvement of travel, and increase in value of neighboring property. The bridge will, without doubt, prove in the end a paying investment to its owners, a great convenience to the people of both cities, and reflects credit on those who built it.

FURTHER LIGHT.

When the captured letters and check book of the Kellogg Government were given to the public, we freely expressed our judgment of the seeming bribery that was apparently proven; but since then other facts have come to light that materially modify some phases of this judgment, and simple justice to our readers requires that we should revise our expressions in accord with the newer light. It has been made entirely clear that before the Kellogg Government was under investigation in Congress, it was before the Supreme Court of the United States on a writ prohibiting interference with the Durell order. In this case Kellogg retained Cushing, Butler and Carpenter, in their capacities as lawyers, and two of them, Cushing and Carpenter delivered arguments, while Butler acted as advisory counsel. So much seems clearly established. On the other hand, it is worthy of notice, that while Cushing received $2,000 as a fee, Carpenter received $4,500; yet the former was the more distinguished lawyer of the two. General Butler received $3,000, also more than Cushing. This is the only unfavorable fact; yet, whatever motive Kellogg may have had, in paying those who were in Congress larger sums than he did those who were not, it all may have resulted merely from the fact that they asked more than did the lawyer.

More than this, there was no necessary contradiction in the fact that Carpenter and Butler should plead a case in court, taking there a position favorable to their client, and in Congress, as legislators, act against his interests. In the instance before us, the case that was before the Supreme Court, and that before Congress, were entirely different and distinct. That before the Supreme Court was the strictly legal question of the *status* of the Durell order, and whether that order could be vacated by a writ from the Supreme Court. Whether it was right, or based upon a proper condition of facts, and more largely, whether Kellogg was elected Governor, are all questions of fact, and not of law. These came before Congress. The law arguments made by Cushing and Carpenter, and advised by Butler, were sustained by the judgment of the Court. That rendered, and that phase of the subject was ended. Then came the question before Congress, concerning the validity of the election. Here Carpenter and Butler were both against Kellogg, and Butler now declares his belief that he was not actually elected Governor at all. In this, they were acting in their capacity as Congressmen, and were apparently independent.

The New York *Herald* very properly says, touching question of inconsistency that may be raised, where a person accepts a fee, and acts in one interest as a lawyer, and against that interest as a legislator, "a lawyer's duty to his client does not bind him to impartiality, but the reverse. He undertakes, in consideration of his fee, to make the best argument he can on his client's side of the question. In the writ of prohibition case Carpenter's law was sound, or at least it was adjudged to be sound by the Supreme Court, who refused the writ. When the Committee of Investigation was afterwards proposed in the Senate he spoke in support of the President's action, and up to that time he was perfectly consistent. But after having been appointed on that committee it became his duty to make a thorough examination of the facts, which resulted in a conviction of the utter illegality of the Kellogg government. He yielded his first opinion to irresistible evidence, and set forth that evidence in a speech of such logical force as convinced all impartial men. If his mind had been biased by his previous relation to a client, he yielded that bias when he came to investigate the facts, and the change, so far as yet appears, was honorable to his independence and fairness."

It will be remembered that in our first allusion to this subject, we expressed our doubt of the correctness of the charge made against Carpenter. It seemed to us improbable that he would ask a bribe of Kellogg, and act against him. Much less did we think it likely that he would receive a bribe, and oppose him. To do so would be to place his reputation and standing at the mercy of a man who would be converted into an enemy and would not hesitate to use his utmost power to destroy him. Nor did we credit the report that Carpenter received a larger bribe on the other side. Had he done this it would not have relieved in the least the danger already mentioned. A man must be utterly reckless or crazy who would do such a thing. Carpenter has never been thus charged. The facts, as finally developed, not only justify the doubt we entertained, but show that the other expenditures were legitimate. We have already explained that the Chandler mentioned is a lawyer, and not the Senator.

The entire showing of this case not only relieves the parties charged, but is very honorable to them. That Kellogg *meant* to bribe them is possible, although it should be borne in mind, even here, that he paid fees that were asked of him by the parties who rendered services. Those who have had experience with lawyers know how diversified their charges are for a given service. It is a mere matter of estimate, and not of rule; and these estimates are very apt to be governed by the necessities of the man making the charge. Cushing, as a lawyer, charged $2,000; his necessities were not great. Butler charged $3,000—he estimating this as the value of the services rendered. Carpenter, who was evidently needy, wanted $4,500, and was paid it. Kellogg is entitled to the benefit of these facts, yet we are not prepared to deny that he may have expected the fees paid to control Congressional action, while, as a matter of fact, they were given for strictly legal services. But the circumstance that the men who received these fees, and the bias of whose minds was of necessity favorable to Kellogg at the outset, afterward, as they investigated the facts, changed their views, and yielded to the evidence presented, and reported and acted against Kellogg, rather proves superior virtue than culpable wrong. It shows that they were superior to money, considered as a controlling influence. Something more than mere assertion must be made to disprove these facts. We felt free to censure, while the evidence seemed so clearly against those under mention, believing that truth and fairness is best, at all times. The Republican party does not hesitate to expose and punish those of its own number who do wrong. But it becomes us and all who criticise to defend, when our people are unjustly assailed. The fuller light in this case shows that these men are blameless.

BOOK NOTICES.

SO FAIR YET SO FALSE; OR, POURQUOI. By Eugene Chavette. Translated from the original French. Published by G. W. Carleton & Co., New York, and for sale in Pittsburgh by J. R. Weldin & Co.

This is a French novel of the most sensational type. The plot turns on the death of a nobleman whose life was insured for twelve million francs—who committed suicide, it was supposed, so that his widow and children might enjoy the fortune. The characters introduced are generally of the "fast" character, and the novel, beside being in every way improbable in incident, is offensive in its details.

BROCKLEY MOOR A Novel. By J. W. L. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

This is a strange, weird story of the darker passages in the lives of two English noblemen, whose process of sowing wild oats, brought them a fearful harvest of sorrow. The story, however, is fascinating, because of the simple style in which it is told and the delicacy, yet sincerity, with which the idea is developed—that wrong doing brings its own punishment.

NOT IN THEIR SET; Or, in Different Circles of Society. From the German of Maria Lenzen. Published in Boston by Lee & Shepard, and in New York by Lee, Shepard & Dillingham.

The plot of this novel turns on the fortunes of a young lady, born of noble parents, but whose illegitimacy kept her "out of the set" to which her talents and virtues and wealth ought to have given her entrance. The story seems to have been written to teach something of the spirit of true charity. It is written in a very chaste, yet vigorous style, and either as a novel or as a serial essay on the proper duties of one part of society to another, is of very great interest. The tone is healthful, all the scenes well sustained and the book of decided merit.

POLITICAL.

THE Democrats of Perry county have nominated Dr. George N. Reutter for Assembly. His Republican opponent is J. H. Sheibley, member of the last House.

THE Republican candidates suggested already for the New York United States Senatorship comprise ex-Speaker Cornell, ex-Gov. Morgan, Lyman Tremain, George William Curtis, Judge Folger, and Wm. A. Wheeler.

"WHAT'S in a name?" Bruno Tzschuck is the candidate on the Republican ticket in Nebraska for Secretary of State. It's a good thing that Republican voters as a class can read and write, and it's lucky also that Mr. Tzschuck is running on the right ticket. A Democrat of such a name would not stand a ghost of a chance of being elected.

THE Conferees of the Seventeenth Judicial District met at Centerville, Butler county, a few days since, and nominated for Judges, Charles McCandless and L. L. McGuffin as the Republican candidates of the district. It is not known what Mr. McJunkin will do, but having persistently claimed the nomination of his county, he will likely run independent.

PERSONAL.

SECRETARY DELANO has returned to Washington from Ohio.

HENRY CLAY has been appointed Appraiser of Merchandise at St. Louis.

M. D. LEGGETT, Commissioner of Patents, will tender his resignation within a few days.

MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH, the elocutionist, is in poor health, and will probably not appear in public this Winter.

AT ARRAS MacMahon was saluted with the shout "Vive L'Empereur!" and responded "Vive La Republique!"

IT is stated that the Grand Duke of Vladimir will represent the Emperor of Russia at the Centennial Exposition.

COMMODORE M. B. WOOLSEY, commander of the Pensacola Navy Yard, died of yellow fever there on Friday morning.

ELMER C. WASHBURNE, of Chicago, has been formally commissioned by Secretary Bristow as Chief of the Secret Service Bureau.

LATELY a Western young lady had occasion to inform a young gentleman that "her hand was not a lemon." He wanted a punch and had the other "ingredience."

THE Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, accompanied by A. J. Cresswell, on the part of the Government, and John Davis, Clerk, paid their respects to the President yesterday morning.

MME. FLORENCE LANCIA, the English opera prima donna, took leave of the stage on August 29, at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, appearing as "Marguerite" in *Faust*. She retires in the zenith of her powers as an artist.

PRINCESS ELIZABETH STIRBY, *nee* Cantacuzene, and formerly joint occupant of the throne in Wallachia, died at Geneva recently, aged seventy-two years. She was reigning princess before the Hohenzollern went into her country.

MADAME CHRISTINE NILSSON visited Norwich, England, recently, to fulfil a promise she made six years ago, to sing for the benefit of the House of Mercy, established there by Jenny Lind in 1853. She gave two concerts, and was publicly thanked by the Mayor and Council of that city.

LARKIN G. MEAD, the American sculptor, who designed and executed the elaborate monument to Lincoln, erected over his grave at Springfield, Illinois, has just arrived from Florence, and will proceed to Springfield to attend the dedication ceremonies, which will be held on October 15.

THE President and Mrs. Grant leave Washington this morning for St. Louis. They will be accompanied by Gen. Babcock, ex Secretary of the Navy,. Mr. Borie and Mrs. Borie, and will possibly stop a day or two at Cincinnati. The President will attend the unveiling of the Lincoln statue at Springfield, and will not go to Washington until after the marriage of his son, Lieut. Col. F. D. Grant, which takes place in Chicago this month.

EDUCATIONAL.

FRENCH is to be taught in the Eastern and Western High Schools for girls in Baltimore.

IT is proposed by the press and divers people of Philadelphia that the schools have only one session a day instead of two, as at present.

OBERLIN COLLEGE will, in November, hold the oratorical contest for selection of the student to represent this institution in the State contest.

AT Cornell University, this term, 145 applicants were admitted to the Freshman class. Twelve new students were admitted to the upper classes.

IT is proposed by several of the "down east" colleges to hold a New England College regatta next summer independently of the inter-collegiate one which is to come off at Saratoga.

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY has admitted a freshman class of 118 members. Eighteen young ladies have entered the class. The students suspended for "hazing" have returned to the University, and all have been required to sign a pledge to abstain from hazing and from any interference with the government of the institution.

AT the Broome County Teachers' Institute, Prof. Allen, of Pennsylvania, urged that suitable literature be provided for children—something that they can comprehend. He thought that $7 or $8 a year could not be spent in a better manner. He advised teachers to make instruction interesting, holding that every child has a natural love for study which he shows by his curiosity to find out all about things which he does not understand.

IN Russia, in 1872, there were 1,081 preparatory and higher schools, attended by 37,430 pupils, of whom 16,461 were boys and 21,789 girls. There were 126 gymnasia, in which Latin, French, Greek, and science were generally taught, and 32 progymnasia, attended by 42,751 pupils. Of preparatory and higher schools for girls only there were 186, attended by 23,404 pupils. The universities, of which there are now 8, have been organized on the German model. They employ 512 professors, and have 6,799 pupils, nearly all the latter being from the middle and poorer classes.

FOREIGN.

AT TISZA ZOFF, in Hungary, as reported by the Vienna papers, they have discovered the triple sarcophagus of Attila.

BURMAH is to have her sovereign crowned shortly, and he will wear on the interesting occasion a suit of pure silver.

GREAT BRITAIN manufactures annually about 100,000 tons of chloride of lime, or bleaching powder, the value of which is set down at $5,000,000.

THE surface of Egypt capable of being cultivated is 7,264,640 acres (or about 11,351 square miles), of which about 4,625,000 is equally under cultivation.

THE highest inhabited spot in the world is said to be the Budheist cloister, at Harle, in Thibet, where twenty-one priests live, at an altitude of 16,000 feet above the sea.

LATEST FASHIONS.

What Jennie June Has to Say of the Fall Styles.

Fashionable Fabrics for Unfashionable People—Jackets That Are and Jackets That Are Not Unirass.

NEW YORK, October 1, 1874.

All the great Fall openings have taken place. Dress fabrics is a subject, this season, capable of unlimited expansion. Imagine a dress composed of shirred puffings and knife blade pleatings, which cover skirt, sleeves and boddice, and are used to form the ornamental bows. Add to these basques with pockets, side-sashes laid over like revers and used to hold the length-wise puffing of the back in position, and cuffs and pleated collar, and flounce round the bottom of the skirt, and double pipings everywhere, and it will not be surprising that it takes two experts all their time, for two weeks, to make such a dress.

Dress Materials.

I have always had a penchant for woolen materials; for what are known as the "all wools," whether in serge, cashmere, merino or cloth. I believe I have an affection for them. I like their softness, their warmth, their clinging folds, their cleanness and their durability. But these all wools, coarse and fine, have been costly, and the coarse were more costly than the fine, for a fleecy value was attached to them as fashionable fabrics. They were, therefore, put out of the reach of those who needed them most, that is, the masses of women of limited means, or only indulged in as a rarity, when in this climate, for fall and winter wear, they should have been the rule.

"Never mind nonsense," remarks the overpoweringly wise and sensible head of a family of ten; "dress the children in good, plain clothes, and let it go at that."

"Certainly," remarks his meek better-half; "but good, plain clothes are more expensive than cheap, showy dress, and the first cost seems enormous; for example, how much do you suppose this woolen rep or ottoman cloth is per yard?"

"Well, I don't know anything about it," says the individual who is to pay the bills; "I suppose about twenty five cents."

"Twenty-five cents!" repeats the lady, with a shade of contempt in her tone; "it is a dollar and a half, and I must pay from one to two dollars per yard for pure woolen materials, even for school and house dresses."

Fifteen to twenty dollars for one school dress for a girl of twelve or fourteen, twenty-five dollars for a house dress for a grown woman, and fifty for a woolen suit, are items which, moderate as they seem where there is a large income, are far beyond the reach of the majority, who have many mouths to feed and many bodies to clothe upon a small one.

But now I come to the point of all these preliminary remarks. We have an abundance of the best Scotch and English woolens this season, at lower prices than were known even before the war. English homespun diagonal serge, rough camel's hair cloth, Scotch checks, worsted goods of all kinds, plain and damasked, all these fabrics in short heretofore deemed exclusive, and to which a value has been attached not at all justified by the cost of their production.

The pressure of the times upon the English manufacturers, their willingness to sell at a price barely sufficient to pay running expenses, and the fact that the goods have been brought over in large quantities and put upon the market at much less than the usual profit, furnishes the explanation of this favorable aspect of affairs, though few will care to inquire how it is. They find what once cost a dollar and a dollar and a half, reduced to fifty and seventy-five cents, but will probably accept the fact and ask no questions.

It is a matter for congratulation, however, and it is really to be hoped that thousands of women who have shivered all their lives in their cotton and wool delaines and alpacas, will embrace the opportunity and supply themselves and their children with one or more good, warm, all-wool suits and dresses.

Invisible Checks, Invisible Stripes and Invisible Colors.

A year and a half ago I advanced a theory to account for the adoption of neutral tints in dress, and predicted the combination of tints and shades, upon the growth of taste and skill, which would lead to an expression in dress akin to the rendering of symphonies in music. This idea has been ever since, and is now, working itself out in various ways. The composite costumes, that is, costume composed of two or three shades of one color of silk, the bonnet and other accessories of the toilet arranged to harmonize with the general plan, are the most highly distinguished of any that are designed or worn; and deserve to be, for they are works of art requiring patience, taste, skill, and affording room for the exercise of real genius in design as well as courage in execution.

The symphonic idea has now been carried into fabrics. The leading styles in camel' shair cloths, Scotch tweed and homespun, are those of invisible checks and stripes or checks, and stripes shaded in neutral browns and grays with such careful art that the lines seem but a ghostly materialization upon the darkly blended surface. These are the fabrics which are used for polonaise, and the garment is enriched with an embroidery in wool and woolen fringe, containing all the shades combined in the material.

"Limousine" or "Oxford" stripe, as it is sometimes called, is a fashionable material for polonaises. It is a sort of large meshed woolen covering, with a hair stripe in high colors crossing the invisible checked or mottled ground. Some of the colored stripes are made much heavier than the fashionable "hair," but these are not generally approved. They are considered noisy and not good taste.

Matelasse cloth is the fashionable new material for black suits, black jackets and the like, and is always associated with velvet. It is a mixture of silk and wool in very small diamond, wheel and compass quilted patterns, and looks like wadding. Sometimes it is used to form the body part of a dress, with velvet wholly or in part for sleeves, bands, revers, cuffs, collars, pockets and the like; sometimes it is made to form plain, demi-trained skirt and sleeves, with velvet sleeveless jacket, velvet apron, sash and cuffs.

Combination Dresses.

I have alluded to these, but they are worthy of more extended remark. They are known indiscriminately as combination or composite, and in their highest form consist of rich silk in two or three colors, or two or three shades of one color, or possibly of two fabrics united and blended at every point of contact so as to form one complete whole.

Instead of being arranged in two or three parts, the skirt is covered with puffings shirred and reversed, or knife-blade pleatings. The tablier or front consists of a series of aprons, each one rounded and edged with pleatings and doubled-piping, or it is arranged in a series of fan-shapes, the points coming together in the center under elaborate bows or other ornaments, and the result is absolute destruction of the human form.

As proof, try to have an artist draw one of these costumes, and he will look at it first admiringly, second doubtfully, third despairingly; finally he will say: "This is all very fine, I have no doubt; but give me something else, it has no form."

Yet women will go into ecstacies over these dresses, and pay two hundred and fifty dollars for one which they will wear six times and cannot make over, willingly.

Walking Jackets.

We have no cloak but the waterproof, but we have a fresh supply of the tailor-made English walking jackets, which of late years have obtained fashionable vogue. There is no difference in these of material or trimming, only of cut, yet this is so marked, that a lady who wishes to be "well"—that is stylishly dressed, must lay aside her old one, no matter how fine and handsome it is, and get a new one, or be content to look out of date.

The modification consists in the closer adaptation to the form, the narrow back, the shaping in at the sides, the narrow sleeve, and the altogether simpler, plainer design, certainly much better adapted to such garments, and is infinitely more becoming than the broad, loose, inartistically cut and slashed coats and sacques which were inflicted upon us a few years ago.

Capes, talmas and the like seem to be reserved entirely for winter wraps and waterproofs. The suit seems to grow daily more close and compact, and the addition needed for warmth is made to conform to its general character as far as possible. The dolman is now employed mainly for white cloaks for evening and opera wear, in long, loose sleeve and sacque shape offering no impediment to the preservation of a handsome toilet.

The cutaway jacket, which is simply a plain, round basque without sleeves, is a universal favorite; it is so pretty, so convenient and so becoming. It is made in all sorts of materials, become so in a more strict sense than that hitherto employed. Painting really seems likely to supersede embroidery, or, at least, to divide the honors with it as a means of decoration.

The very latest styles of chatelaine pockets are made of interlaced, satin finished fallie or grosgrain, painted upon the center, upon the flap and upon the straps by which they are suspended, with delicate leaf and flower designs similar to those executed upon face. The border is deep jet fringe or bearded lace, and the effect is really lovely and artistic.

Orders are now being sent for sashes and neckties painted in this way, and I have heard lately of a Frenchman who dyes old silk, and stamps it in small broken bars and lines in the most delicate colors, so that it looks like a pretty new figured silk.

JENNIE JUNE.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

"TOO OLD FOR KISSES," is the title of a poem in the Salt Lake *Herald*. And this sentiment is uttered in the land of Young.

THE steamer Vasco Degamas, which arrived at San Francisco on Friday, was detained after leaving Yokohama by the terrific typhoon occurring September 13th.

A FIRE in Circleville, Ohio, last Thursday evening, destroyed $20,000 worth of broom corn, owned by Edward Smith. No insurance. Three dwellings were also consumed. Loss not ascertained.

FIVE hundred pounds of frogs are consumed daily in New York. As frogs are often eaten by their own species, this may be one reason why so many New Yorkers eat up each other's substance.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

DREADFUL discovery in economical Geneva. The Duke of Brunswick left a legacy of a million francs to an Englishman, and the Canton has paid it over without the reduction of the tax on legacies, which would have amounted to $24,000. Corruption, ring, robbery, &c., &c.

THE evidence before the Coroner's jury in the Granite Mill disaster at Fall River, Mass., is completed. The verdict is not expected before next week. A number of mills are adopting efficient means of escape in case of fire. All the cotton mills are running three days in the week.

AT CAMBRIDGE, England, the public became so deeply interested in a domestic drama that they were not satisfied at the fall of the curtain to see the villain of the piece mounting the gallows. They wanted the curtain up again to see him hanged, and they made a row about it.

THE State of Maine sold a large lot of its timber lands at auction the other day. About 140,000 acres were disposed of, at prices ranging from 35 cents to $1 80 per acre, and 300,000 acres more was sold at from 27½ cents to $1 75 per acre. The total amount realized was about $150,000.

POSTMASTER GENERAL JEWELL'S order limiting leaves of absence on pay to thirty days in the year, and forbidding the use of intoxicating liquors either in or out of the Department during business hours, is reasonable enough. This leaves time enough to go home to vote and enough for a liberal vacation besides.

THE swimming baths of London, in which a large proportion of men and women are taught to swim, are creating a strong desire upon this side of the water for similar institutions. They have already in operation in New York several baths of this description, and San Francisco is about to follow a good example. Pittsburgh is behind in this matter.

THE Harrisburg *Patriot* says: "Within the last two weeks the stump of the mulberry tree to which John Harris was tied by the Indians on the river front has been carefully filled up with mortar and cement, and the top, which is about three feet in diameter, covered with thin flagstones. The trunk, as it now stands, is weather proof. Thus protected, the famous old relic may stand secure for half a century longer."

A MAN named Carl Probst was killed by falling from the roof of a tenement house in New York on Wednesday. His death was sudden and alarming. The circumstances of the case are surrounded with some share of mystery and appear to require a very searching investigation. Many persons, young and old, have been killed lately in New York by falling to the pavement either from open windows or the roofs of dwellings.

HUMOROUS.

WHEN two Georgians meet now they don't go on about the weather, but merely exhange the novel salutation: "Do you think that Toombs will ever die?"—*Brooklyn Argus.*

HARRY, after looking on while his new little sister cried at being washed and dressed, the other day turned away saying, "If she screamed like that in heaven, I don't wonder they sent her off."

"WHAT! you take your mother-in-law out shooting?" says a French sportsman in one of Cham's pictures to another sportsman. "Yes," is the reply, "with a five-dollar gun that I have presented her—there is no knowing what may happen."

THE other day, as a Detroiter was riding on the Pontiac road, he came across an old lady seated in a buggy which had been halted within a few yards of the Grand Trunk Railroad track. She seemed to be uneasy about something, and as he drove up she asked: "Say, mister, hain't that engine going to come along pretty soon?" He asked her to explain, and she pointed to the sign, "Look out for the engine!" and added: "I've waited more'n two hours for the old engine to go by, but I'm getting tired, and if it don't come pretty soon, I'll drive right over the track and go hum."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
ASSETS, January 1, 1873. $778,251 56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, on January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. S. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, J. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bausz.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HUTCHISON & CO.
Iron Working Machinery AND MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES
Of every description, removed from No. 25 Wood st. to No. 112 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
OPPOSITE HARE'S HOTEL.
Entrance also Nos. 3 and 5 Union street.

NEW DISCOVERY
Edward's NATURAL POLISH.
The Best Article in the World for all Purposes.
It will clean and polish anything and everything from the finest Gold Jewelry to the worst tarnished Locomotive, Fire Engine or Kitchen Utensil.
For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers.
AGENTS WANTED to travel and introduce it through the country. Call and get a circular.
27 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.

AN ELEGANT
Ridge Avenue Building Site
FOR SALE,
75 feet on Ridge by 120 feet to an alley. This property is situated on one of the most fashionable, desirable and convenient portions of Allegheny City, near the elegant residences of
Lincoln and Allegheny Avenues
And other fine properties on Ridge. Any person looking for site for a home would do well to examine it. Will make terms and price advantageous to buyer. Enquire of
A. E. CARPENTER,
Penn. R. R. Mental Yard,
se28:thl2-8 Cor. 7th and Grant Sts. Pittsburgh.

DUFF & CAMPBELL,
Manufacturers of
WINDOW GLASS,
And dealers in French and Enameled Glass. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards on short notice. We select the best about glass to fill orders at our warehouse, No. 79 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield.

GET THE BEST
Howe Standard
SCALES
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tuck Pointing Trowels, Grocer Fixtures, Scales repaired.
W. A. SCULLING,
88 Wood street.

MILLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cement, Lime and Plaster
258 LIBERTY STREET.

HAZARD POWDER CO.'S
Sporting and Mining Powder.
I am now prepared to supply this ver superior Powder to Sportsmen, Storekeepers, Contractors and dealers by keg or car load, AT LOW PRICES. Safety Fuse constantly on hand
ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 91 Seventh (late Irwin,) street, Pittsburgh

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, SACQUES, &c.
Ladies' Made-Up Suits.
Splendid Bargains in New Fall Goods.
WILL
165, 167, 169 F
ederal Street, A
AT 12½ CENTS,
New Dark Fall Dress Goods.
AT 18¾ CENTS,
Extra Good Bargains in Dress Goods.
AT 25 CENTS,
Full Width Black and Colored Alpacas, all the New Fall Shades.
AT 35 CENTS,
New Repps, Diagonals and Poplins.
AT 50 CENTS,
Full Width All Wool French Merinos, usual price 75 cents.
AT 50 CENTS AND 75 CENTS,
Fine All Wool French Merinos, equal to usual $1 00 Goods.
AT 50 CENTS,
All Wool Black Cashmeres, a decided bargain.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
Fine Black and Colored Cashmeres.
Best Black Mohair Alpacas.
French Merinos, Empress Cloths, &c.
Sateens, Pongees and Serges.
Silk Mixed Dress Goods.
Children's Dress Goods, of all styles and qualities.
Black and Colored Dress Silks, including best qualities—unusual good bargains.
AT $1 00 AND $1 50,
Full Size All Wool Shawls—less than one-half their actual value.
Ladies' Made-Up Suits
Most Fashionable Styles and Materials.
Complete assortment of Shawls, Sacques, Jackets, &c.
Waterproof Cloths, in every shade of color manufactured, all at lowest prices.
Eastern and Country Made Blankets and Flannels, all qualities at low prices.
Bargains in Clothing, Cassimeres, Jeans, &c., for Men and Boys wear.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 AND 199
Penn Avenue.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
MUSLINS, CALICOS AND
Domestic Dry Goods
AT
Extraordinary Low Prices,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
128 Federal St.
AT 4 CENTS, 5 CENTS AND 6¼ CENTS,
Good Fast Colored Calicos.
AT 8 CENTS,
Some of best Fast Colored Calicos.
AT 10 CENTS,
Good Yard Wide Unbleached Bleached Muslin.
AT 12½ CENTS,
Some of best Yard Wide Bleached Muslin.
AT 12½ CENTS,
Bleached Pillow Case Muslin, One Yard and Six Inches Wide.
DECIDED BARGAINS IN
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, of all widths and qualities.
AT 10 CENTS,
Heavy Made Linen Towelling.
AT 12½ CENTS,
Good Unbleached Canton Flannel.
AT 15 CENTS,
Extra Heavy Made Canton Flannel.
THE LOWEST PRICES IN
White and Colored Table Linens.
Linen Towels, Napkins, Doyliés, &c.
Cotton Sheetings, all kinds.
Furniture Chintzes, Checks, &c.
Feather and Straw Bed Tickings.
White and Colored Bed Quilts.
Damask and Lace Curtains.
Finest White Blankets.
Medium quality Blankets.
Colored Blankets.
Calico and Chintz Bed Comforts.
At 12½c. Yard Wide Dark Chintz Calico.
Newest styles in best makes Calicos as soon as printed by Eastern mills.
USEFUL HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
Coal Buckets and Vases, Clothes Hampers and Baskets, Market and Fancy Baskets, Dust Pans, Spice Boxes, &c., Toilet and Washing Soaps, Hair Brushes and Combs, Brushes of all kinds, Mattresses, Pillows, &c., Children's Chairs, Children's Wagons, Hobby Horses, &c., &c.
All at our Usual Low Prices.

FALL 1874 FALL.
GRAND EXHIBITION
OF
NEW
DRESS GOODS!
AT
"B."

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL, - - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
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SAM'L A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
J. M. Gazzam, Arch. J. Lea,
J. P. Smith, Geo. M. Reed,
Samuel A. Long, Frank Kohne,
John G. MacConnell, Solicitor.

PRAETSCH, STROUS & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
58 Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances.
Collections made on all points of the United States.
We Buy and Sell Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities on Commission.
Mortgages and Commercial Paper
A SPECIALTY.
Passage tickets to and from Europe and Sight Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland at lowest rates.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - $200,000
D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canada. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hogus, Christ. Siebert, F. Habermann, A. Graff, Theo. Rodenberg, Sr.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

International Bank
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL.....$200,000
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
5 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
4 Per Cent. per annum on certificates for 30 days and upwards. Special agreements relating to interest made. Notes and Bills purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. NIVER, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, October 3, 1874.

Collections are reported to be moderately easy, the October bills being responded to with commendable promptness in many instances. Affairs at the banks have not materially changed, —the drafts of one customer returning in the shape of deposits by others. The demand for discounts continues light, and business remains in *statu quo*. Our manufacturers report in various ways. Generally, the spirit is hopeful, and the outlook buoyant. Occasionally we have reports that are of a gloomy character. The railroads are said to be more concerned to make good showings on diminished receipts, and hence are economizing. This, of course, means diminished orders, and fewer repairs. Others claim that while business is moderate, it is even, and that orders are now in sufficient to run the mills till the first of January, by which time other orders will have been booked sufficient to last till Spring, when a full trade will be had. The closing of Meorhead & Co.'s blast furnace, at Soho, and of a few other establishments, are not to be accepted as indicating a general suspension. The blast furnace blow out simply means that iron can now be bought cheaper than it can be made. Lake Superior iron is coming in abundantly, and supplies the market.

The trade reports from the neighboring cities for last week are far from discouraging. The Boston Journal's notice "more than a general business circles there," while the Philadelphia *Ledger* chronicles a "steady improvement in most branches." Baltimore records a very "active business, especially in coffee, at advancing prices," with a confident feeling among the merchants generally, who are pursuded now that "the year's business will wind up more prosperously than was expected a short time since." Looking westward, we find at Cincinnati a more active demand for money, showing a freer commercial movement in that quarter, but at Chicago things are less animated, owing to the persistency, or alleged persistency, of the farmers in withholding their grain from market, in the expectation of better prices. Money there was never so abundant as at present, nor were rates of interest ever so low. At St. Louis, the local journals speak of a gradual augmentation in all the leading branches of business, though, at the same time, it is admitted that in but few cases does it come up to the earlier anticipations of dealers. From New Orleans, the indications are that the business situation is improving from the serious set-back experienced by the political upheaval there a short time since. In New York and Philadelphia in most departments of trade the situation is looking well as the season advances, and in these latter respects is to believe that when the aggregate of the autumn business comes to be summed up, many will be astonished to see how much the actual sum total has exceeded current anticipations.

The shipping house of DeWolf & Co., New York, has failed. No statement has yet been made by the firm, but their troubles are not supposed to seriously affect other houses.

The coupons due to-day on the mortgage bonds of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and also those maturing on the first mortgage bonds of the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railway, we are informed will be paid on presentation, as heretofore.

The New York City Controller is asking for bids for $2,384,000, or any part thereof, of New York city stocks, bearing 7 per cent. currency or 6 per cent. gold, at the option of the bidder.

Bingham advises of the 12 h instant say that "With the United States business is much better than it was a few months back."

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold	110¾	110¾
7 3 Sixes—1861—coupons	118	118
5-3 1863	112¾	112¾
5-20—1864.	110¼	110¼
" 1865	110¾	110¾
" 1865 new.	110¾	110¾
" 1867.	117	117
" 1868—coupons.	117	117
10-40's	107¾	107¾
Currency 6's	117¾	117¾
New 5 per cents	112¾	112¾
10-40's—coupons	111¾	111¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	101	101¾
Erie	33¾	33¾
" pref.	90	90
R. H & S. R.	1	1
C. C. & I. C.	12¾	12¾
St. Paul	34¾	34¾
Do. Preferred	78	78
Michigan Southern	87¾	87¾
Do Central	77¾	78
North Western Common	40¾	40¾
Do. Pref	66	66
Rock Island	103¾	103¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	77¾	77¾
Pacific Mail	10¾	10
Western Union Telegraph	8¾	8¾
Ohio & Mississippi	27¼	27¼
Union Pacific	36¾	36¾
Toledo & Wabash	34¾	34¾
Harlem	127¾	129
Chicago & Alton	96	97¾
Adams Express	107¾	
American Express	61	61
U. S. Express	63¼	63¾
W., Fargo & Co. Express	79¼	79
Money	3¾	3¾
Quicksilver	32¾	32¾
Fort Wayne	90¾	90¾
Merchants Union Express.	19	19
Hannibal and St. Joseph.	27	26¾
Panama	118¾	118¾
A. & P. Pref.		11¾

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 58 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penna Central	84¾	
" scrip	84¾	
Reading	88¾	
United Co.'s of N. J.	125¾	126
Oil Creek	8¾	9
Lehigh Valley	60¾	60¾
Central Transportation		45
Elmira do	53¾	
A. V. R. R. 7-30	83	83¾
P. C. & St. L. 7's	96	97

NEW YORK, October 2, 1874.

The Treasury disbursements were $154,000, and the customs receipts $295,000. The dry goods imports were $2,207,213. There were rumors in Wall street this afternoon of various failures, but the only one definitely ascertained is that of S. Kaufman & Co., produce exporters, No. 29 Broad street. Money was active for a short time this afternoon, and rose to 6 per cent. on call. This brought heavy offerings of capital, and the rate dropped to 2¼, easy; prime discounts, two to four months, 6@7. Sterling advanced on Kaufman's failure to 485¼ for sixty days and 488¾ for sight. The actual business was very light, and slightly below these rates. Gold opened and ruled at 110¾, and sold in the meantime at 110¾. The carrying rates were 1 per cent., borrowing 1@2. The clearings were $25,000,000. State bonds were quiet and nominal. Railroad and Government bonds were firm and in good demand. Stocks opened weak, fluctuated frequently during the day, with a general downward tendency, and closed at 3/4@1¼ below the highest point of the day, but steady in tone. The leading features were Lake Shore, Western Union, Northwest common, Rock Island, Union Pacific, Wabash and Pacific Mail. The sales aggregated 213,600 shares, of which 52,000 were Western Union, 33,000 Pacific Mail, 5,400 New York Central, 12 000 Lake Shore, 28,000 Union Pacific, 19,000 Northwest, 4,200 Rock Island, 7,000 St. Paul, 10,000 Wabash, and 10,000 Onion.

The decline at the close was due to the suspension of Kaufman & Co. The firm was established in 1869, with branches at Savannah and Liverpool, and has been extensively engaged in the export of cotton, grain, petroleum and other domestic products. The bills of exchange drawn by the house have sold well in the market. The losses are well distributed among leading bankers and foreign banks. The assets and liabilities are not yet ascertained.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 118; 5-20s of '62, 112¾; do of '64, 115¼; do '65, 116¼; do new, '65, 115¾; do of '67, 117; do of '68 117; 10-40s, 111¾; new 5s, 112¾; currency 6s, 117¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri sixes, 94; Tennessee, old, 74; do new, 74; Virginia, new, 35; do old, 35; North Carolina, old, 20½; do new, 13¾.

Stocks.—Canton, 57¾; Western Union Telegraph Company, 80¾; Quicksilver, 32¾; Adams Express, 107¾; American Express, 61; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 79; United States Express, 63; Pacific Mail, 49¾; New York Central, 101¾; Erie, 35¾; do preferred, 86; Harlem, 128¾; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 78; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 87¾; Northwestern common, 39¾; do preferred, 66; Rock Island, 103¾; New Jersey Central, 104; St. Paul, 34¾; do preferred, 52¾; Toledo & Wabash, 34¾; do preferred, 46, Ft. Wayne, 90¾; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 26; Chicago & Alton, 98; do preferred, 102; Olio & Mississippi, 28; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 69; Burlington & Quincy, 103½; Lake Shore, 82; Panama, 124½; Illinois Central, 124½; Union Pacific, 36¾; Central Pacific, 82¾; Union, 87½; Hartford & Erie, 1; Delaware & Lackawanna, 107¾.

LONDON, October 2—5 P. M.—Consols: Money, 92¾@92¾; account 92¾@92¾; 5-20s of '65, 105¾; do of '67, 103¾; 10-40s, 104¾; new 5s, 104¾; N. Y. Central, 98; Erie, 33¾; do preferred, 83

FRANKFORT, October 2.—5-20's of '62, 98¾

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, Oct. 2, 1874.

Business continues fairly active in commercial circles, and while it is not as brisk as could be desired by any means, is perhaps, about all that can reasonably be expected. The inquiry for everything is still restricted entirely to supplying immediate wants, while as regards prices there have been no important changes since the date of our last report.

APPLES—Selling at from $1.50@2.50 ⅌ bbl, and the demand is rather better.

BUTTER—Prime to choice solid packed is selling readily at 30@35, although, as noted in our last report, the inquiry is not the best the market has touched the highest notch for the present.

CRANBERRIES—Quoted at $10@11 ⅌ brl, and $3.25@3.50 ⅌ bush.

CHEESE—sales of prime Ohio Factory at 15c. and New York do, 15c@16.

EGGS—the market may be quoted steady at 24@25, although some dealers say they go slow at the outside quotation.

FLOUR—Is unsold without any important change. We continue to quote Spring wheat doors at $4.75@5.75 for Wisconsins; $5@5.75 for Minnesota; $5.75@6.50 for winter wheat $6@5.50 for red and $5@7.50 for white.

GROCERIES—Trade is quiet; and the market, in a general way, presents little that is really new or important. Our Eastern advices report nothing important, excepting that raw sugars are lower. Coffee is unchanged, and the market has softened down considerably within the past few days; which some of our jobbers think is not very encouraging. Prices are entirely nominal, and, in the absence of sales, we omit quotations.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, FRIDAY, Oct. 2, 1874.

CATTLE.

There has been little or nothing done since the date of our last report, though this is nothing unusual, as there is very little business done in this market from Thursday noon up until the following Tuesday; indeed, the great bulk of the business is transacted on Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday. The most of the buyers are here by Tuesday noon, and they usually have finished buying by the close of Wednesday. Hence there is nothing to add to what has already been said in regard to the cattle trade this week. As noted in our last report, while No. 1 steers and stockers brought fully as much as they did last week, common and medium butcher cattle were dull, and salesmen generally quoted from ¼ to ¼ of a cent lower. The supply of all kinds was light, and the average quality was hardly as good as it has been of late. Louis Shamberg, a prominent Eastern buyer, claimed that he had to pay fully as much as last week, and that the cattle were not as good in point of quality. Prime to extra 1,400@1,500 shipping steers, fat and smooth—nearly finally quoted at 6¾@6¾; good 1,250@1,350, 6@6¼; good 1,100@1,200, 5¾@5¾. Stockers, 3@4c; medium to prime butchers' cattle, 4¼@5. Prime cattle are drinking fully as much in Chicago as they are here; there was a sale of 90 head there this week, averaging 1,664 lbs, at 7½c to 8c to Boston.

MORE LAME DUCKS.

The good natured Jacob Molter once more asks his creditors to put the sponge to their unpaid accounts against him, and the popular salesman, S. Schuster, wants further time to meet his engagements. It has been a bad year for slaughterers and dealers generally, and the wonder is that the failures are so few.—N. Y. World.

HOGS.

The market was a little more active this forenoon, but prices have further declined. Philadelphia hogs sold at 7¾@7¾ and Yorkers at 6@6¼; a decline of 50 to 60 ⅌ cwt on the former and a strong cent ⅌ lb on the latter. This has been an unusually hard week on sellers, nearly all of whom must have lost heavily. The general feeling is that hogs have been too high, as well as the product; packers will not touch them at current rates, hence a further decline is not improbable.

SHEEP.

The market is quiet and prices have undergone no quotable change since the date of our last report, ranging from 3¾ to 5½ ⅌ lb, according to quality. Lambs in fair demand at 5@6 cents.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, Oct. 2, 1874.

The Crude market was very unsettled and irregular to day; quoted all the way from 95c@$1.02¼ ⅌ bbl, for immediate shipment; it was reported, although operators generally did not take much stock in the rumor, that Pittsburgh had purchased 20,000 bbls at the last named figure. Refined is quiet, but, as compared with yesterday, without quotable change; prompt delivery, 12¾; middle of October, 12¾; latter part of the month, 12¾, deliverable in Philadelphia. Offers to buy for immediate delivery at 9¾, delivered on cars here at Connellsville depot, but there are no sellers under 10. While it is true that there will be considerable expense incurred in delivering oil at the Connellsville depot, as it will have to be hauled from the refineries by horse power, yet the difference in freights is so much more favorable to the refiner by the Connellsville route, that it will still be considerably cheaper, including the expense of teaming. Our refiners appear determined to fight the thing out, and the Pennsylvania Railroad, according to present indications, will soon realize the fact. They—the refiners—have combined to defeat the ruinous policy of the Pennsylvania Co. towards the refining interest of this city and Lower Ohio, and no doubt is, the wish of all Pittsburgers, who understand the matter, that the refiners may be successful.

The Barrel trade continues very dull, but prices remain without quotable change; countries, $1.35; city make, $1.45.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Waring Bros	Waring Bros & Co Philia	600
Lockhart & F	Warden F & Co do	339
Total		939

Corn at Chicago—the Way That Market is Manipulated.

The Chicago "Tribune," of Thursday, in referring to the Corn market, says: It was very active, and outside of the sales made merely for effect, it averaged ¢2c lower than yesterday. It was well known in advance that there would be a tug of war. The chief operator held a council with his brokers last evening, at which their plan of operations was laid down. It was generally anticipated that this operator, who held a great deal of cash corn, and was extensively short for this month, would sell out his corn, and refuse to deliver on the options, but it was scarcely guessed how he would act before the boarmen of the Western Exchange. so as to place the average price of settlement on the undelivered grain at as low a point as possible. He commenced to sell at 87¾c, then at 87c, about 70,000 bu, changing hands at these rates to responsible parties. He then lowered his figure to 86c, at which figure he sold not far from 100,000 bu, of which 100,000 bu was taken by two parties who expected to receive it. He then sold two lots of 50,000 bu each at 60, which possibly were not expected to be received and sold for. He then withdrew. Pending this operation, the general market was almost suspended, but on his leaving it it immediately revived to 79c, which was the lowest figure our reporter noted at which sales were made by large parties. As a set off to this attempt to break down the general average, a prominent operator sold 500,000 bu at 81, then 150,000 bu, at 81.05, and withdrew, refusing to sell another 100,000 bu at $1.05, which was loudly bid to by the bidders at the Tremont House gathering of last evening. Outside of these deals to save the market for delivery to day was 79@ 81¾c, the closing general order on the floor to buy at 80c for shipment. The opening prices was 81c; it soon dropped to 79c, the quotation then advanced to 81¾c, and the market closed at a quarter past one o'clock at 81c. Seller October 5 o'clock it closed at 81¾c. Seller October opened at 80c, receded to 79c, advanced to 81¾, declined to 79¾c, then sold at 80 cents to some parties, while others bid 77½c at their elbows. At 2 o'clock it was 80c, then sold at 81c, and closed at 79¾@81¾c. Seller the year sold at 77¾@78c. High mixed corn closed at 82c. Rejected was inactive. Cash sales were reported of 13,000 bu high mixed at 82c, 15,850 bu do at 81¾c, 40,000 do do at 81¾c, 75,000 do do, do at 81c, 10,800 do do at 80¾c, 30,000 do do at 80c, 50,000 do do, do at 79¾c, 50,000 do do, at 80c, 20,000 do do, do at 79¾c, 100,000 do do, do at 79¾c, 50,000 do do, do at 79c, 100,000 do do, do at 78¾c, 50,000 do do, do at 79c.

The deliveries of corn were all made promptly in the afternoon, except those which depended upon Mr. Sturgis. The deliveries of the morning some five hundred thousand bushels on seller the month, and that involved the failure of others to deliver a corresponding number of hundred thousand buskels, some having bought cash elsewhere during the day to fill with, though they had bought from him. There was a good demand for cash corn after 80 o'clock to fill the deficiency, and most of it was made good before adjournment. The following is the record and there is some inquiry for it—we were reported a sale to day at $1.5. Barley continues very dull, and has had no quotable advance for several sations.

RYE—Continues dull, with more offering than can be disposed of, although prices are not quotably lower—we continue to quote 60@65, on track, at $1@1.22 per ton, according to quality. Sales of car lots of prime have been made in Allegheny, at $32@38, and the supply here was larger to day than it has been for several days.

HONEY—5c per pound in glass boxes.

ONIONS—$1@1.25 ⅌ bbl.

POTATOES—Selling at $3@3.50 ⅌ bushel, on track, by the car load. Sweets unchanged at $3@3.50 for Baltimores and $4.5@5 for Jerseys.

POULTRY—Live chickens are in light offering, and are worth 40c, according to size.

PEACHES—$1@1.50 ⅌ bushel.

PROVISIONS—The market, under the influence of the advices from the West, is a little firmer; prices as yet have undergone no quotable change. Following are the prevailing rates: Hams—Extra Sugar Cured, 14c; Shoulders—Extra Sugar Cured, 12. Breakfast Bacon—Sugar Cured, 16¼c; Dried Beef—Extra Sugar Cured, 16. Bacon—Shoulders, 11¾c per pound; Clear Sides, 14¼c; Clear, Mess Pork, ⅌ barrel, $25.00; Lard—Refined for summer use in tres. 16; hlf brls, 16¾; bkts, 17; ½ lb caddies, 17¾; 5 lb do, 17¾; 3 lb. pails, 18; 5 lb. do, 17¾; 10 lb do, 17¾.

RAGS—Woolen, ¾c; cotton, 2¼@3.

SEED—Timothy seed is quoted at $2.30@3 ⅌ bushel to the trade, according to quality. No movement in either Clover or Flax.

TALLOW—Country, 7@7¼; city, 8@8¾.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, Oct. 2, 1874.

PIG IRON.

The general position of the market remains substantially as it was at the date of our last report, or, in fact, as it has been for a couple of months past; the demand is still confined entirely to supplying needs as requirements, as the mills continue to adhere rigidly to the policy of carrying just sufficient stock to keep them going, no more, hence the inquiry, what little there is, is for small lots. Prior to the panic it was customary to carry from thirty to sixty days stock ahead, but at present it is almost impossible to dispose of a round lot unless an inducement in the shape of long time, or a very low price is held out. It is hoped, however, that business will revive before long, and producers, notwithstanding the outlook just now is not very encouraging, still continue hopeful of being able to realize better prices before the close of the year. We continue to quote at $20@22 for No 1 Foundry; $18@20 for No 2, and $20@22½ for Gray Forge. Following sales were reported:

CONNELLSVILLE COKE

200 tons Gray Forge	26 50	4 mos
50 tons Gray Forge	25 00	cash
10 tons No 2 Foundry	27 50	4 mos

PITTSBURGH COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

220 tons Gray Forge	26 50	4 mos
50 tons White and Mottled	24 00	4 mos
30 tons No 1 Foundry	28 00	4 mos
20 tons White and Mottled	24 50	4 mos
30 tons No 2 Foundry	27 00	4 mos
200 tons White and Mottled	24 00	4 mos
20 tons Mottled	26 00	4 mos
20 tons White	24 00	4 mos
210 tons Gray Forge	26 50	4 mos
160 tons Gray Forge	26 50	4 mos
70 tons Open Gray Forge	27 00	4 mos
30 tons Gray Forge	27 50	4 mos
10 tons No 1 Foundry	29 00	4 mos

ANTHRACITE

20 tons No 2 Foundry, at furnace	24 00	cash
60 tons No 3 Forge	26 50	4 mos

ALLEGHENY COKE.

240 tons Gray Forge	$28 00	4 mos
60 tons White	26 00	4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	28 00	6 mos

CHARCOAL RANGING ROCK.

250 tons No 1 Foundry	35@37	60 4 mos
25 tons No 2 Foundry	31 00	4 mos
55 tons No 3 Foundry	31 00	4 mos

MANUFACTURED IRON.

Trade in finished irons, while it cannot be termed active, nor all, by any means, that could be desired, is quite satisfactory, and, all that can reasonably be expected; orders: since the advance in prices, have stacked off somewhat, although the mills generally appear to have about all they can do, and some of them are working up to their full capacity. The most encouraging feature we have to report is that since the last advance, there has been a subsence of "cutting;" current rates afford a small margin for profit, and the mills are making more money, even if the volume of business is less than it was during the first half of the year. We continue to quote on a basis of two and eight tenths cents for bars, usual time. The mills generally report a good demand for Sheet Iron, some of them are said to be sold ahead of their production from thirty to sixty days.

NAILS.

The Nail trade continues very unsatisfactory, and the general impression appears to be that there will be no improvement this side of next year. Notwithstanding prices afford little, if any, margin for profit, orders are coming in very sparingly, some of the factories report that their orders do not absorb over one half their production, hence a curtailment, if not an entire suspension soon is not improbable.

SCRAP IRON.

The Scrap trade continues very dull, dealers say that it is more depressed now than it was in the summer, and while they still entertain hopes of an early improvement, the general outlook for the future is not very encouraging. Prices are entirely nominal, and, in the absence of sales, we omit quotations.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the River, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING 8 P. M.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 2, 1874.

Stations.	Above low water—ft.	Change in 24 hrs.—ft.	Dir'n of Wind.	State of Weather.
LeClaire	3	11	NW	Clear.
Brownsville, Pa.	1	—1	18 NW	Cloudy.
Brunswick, Mo.	7	—1	NW	Clear.
Cairo, Ill.	7	10	W	Clear.
Cincinnati	3	6	N	Clear.
Clarksburg, Va.	1	9	—2	NW Clear.
Davenport.	4	6	13	W Clear.
Evansville, Ind.	1	6	18	NW Clear.
Fort Gratiot.	4	7		SE Fair.
*Freeport, Pa.	1	4	—7	NW Fair.
Morgantown	1	4	—7	NW Fair.
Kansas City.	4	9		NE Fair.
Keokuk.	4	7	1	NW Clear.
Leavenworth.	2	9	—3	Calm Clear.
Lexington	2	11		N Clear.
Louisville.	2	6	—3	W Clear.
Marietta, O.	2	11		NW Clear.
Memphis.	5	5	13	SW Clear.
Nashville, Tenn.	7	4	—1	10 NW Clear.
St Louis, Pa.	4	4	—4	W Fair.
Omaha	3	4		Calm Fair.
Paducah, Ky.	5	2	1	N Clear.
Pittsburgh.	5	2	—11	NW Fair.
Plattsmouth	2	4		NE Clear.
Shreveport, La.	6	11	—1	N Clear.
St. Louis, Mo.,	8	8	—2	N Clear.
St. Paul, Minn.	4	8		NW Clear.
Vicksburg	6	11	9	Calm Fair.
Warsaw	8	8		NE Clear.
Yankton	8		—1	E Fair.
LaCrosse	6		0	NW Fair.
Dubuque.	6	10	1	NW Fair.

*Below bench mark.

GEORGE H. ROHE, Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

The stage of water last evening was five feet four inches and falling. Weather clear, cool and pleasant.

The little L. C. McCormick arrived from Wheeling, and the towboat Storm arrived and departed.

The crew of the Fearless left for Cincinnati yesterday to bring her up. She has a tow of iron ore, one barge of which is for Steubenville, and she has some fire clay to put out at Bellaire.

The Juniata will take her departure for Cincinnati to day.

It is expected that the damage sustained at Lock No. 4 will be completed in about two weeks.

The Messenger is loading at Cincinnati for this port.

—Yesterday's Cincinnati "Commercial" has the following.—Capt. Peter Richels, while in Wheeling the other day, purchased the little side-wheel steamer White Jay, for $2,350, to be delivered to-day. Jas. Dougherty and Elijah Pierce are the Paragon's pilots this trip.—Capt. Thomas Hughes, of the Pomeroy, and Capt. John Doud, of the Hornet No. 2, arrived from Pittsburgh by river, of which they have been making a series of changes and substitutions, and returned by rail.—The Champion No. 7 towed the Messenger from Fulton to the city landing yesterday, for her run for Pittsburgh.—Capt. Richard Y. Tompkins died last Thursday in Steelville, Mo. His disease was dropsy, and he was nearly ninety years of age.—The Steelville Mirror says: "Capt. Tompkins was one of the oldest Western boatmen, his early days being contemporaneous with Ice Fink and the keelboatmen of those days, long before the advent of steamers. He was well known to all the boatmen of the Western rivers, having been active among them for over sixty years."—Dr. Thos. J. Griffths, Surgeon in Charge of the United States Marine Hospital at Louisville, receives the following as the condition of the Hospital under his charge during the month of September, 1874: Number of patients remaining the last day of August, 60 Number admitted during September, 41. Number treated during the month, 101. Number discharged during September, 44. Number remaining on the last day of September, 57 Number outdoor marine patients treated during September, 7. Number of private patients treated during September, 1.—Among the visitors on 'Change yesterday were the following delegates from Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo and St. Louis: W. J. Kountz, T. J. Stockdale, R. C. Gray, J. A. Logan, John Gilbert, R. C. Semple, Jas. Howard, Sods Graham, R. H. Woodfolk, M. W. Phillips, John W Cannon, T. P. Loathers, E. C. Carroll, H. Courtney, Jr., B. C. Levi, Jas. Paul, A. H. Dugan, Charles Miller, George Lauder, F. M. Dougerty and George W. Kirk. The reunion of these who were the St. Louis boatmen was quite a pleasant. Cannon and Leathers masters of the famous R. E. Lee and Natchez, were conspicuous among the visitors. Captain Paul, owner of the Thompson Dean, is the man who never fails to take a drink with every steamboat. W. J. Kountz runs boats to Fremont and New Orleans, two four thousand miles apart. Stockdale owns a steamboat and a mill wells. He says the latter are less profitable than the former. R. C. Gray is a wealthy, popular Pennsylvanian, who only changes his residence to St. Louis. James Howard has built some hundreds of boats that have made their owners rich.—St. Louis Democrat.

—The Nashville "Union and American" daily says: The following is a complete and correct list of the names and respective tonnages of the nine steamers that now compose the handsome fleet of the river interest of Nashville: Laura Lee, 1,000 tons; Idlewild, 1,000 tons; Hiawatha, 1,000 tons; John S. Branford 351 tons; B. H. Cooke 251 tons, Barksville 139 tons; George S. Cheek 100 tons; Dick Fall, 90 tons; Arch D. Green 57 tons, making according to the custom house admeasurement, the freight capacity of all these steamers equal to 3,057 tons. Engaged in these degenerate days of river trade we have no Nashville, Scotland, Humboldt, Red River, Miss Fannie, Jim Porter or good old Pat Cavanaugh, all of which, when our marine interest flourished.

—Yesterday's Cincinnati "Gazette" says: The Messenger, Capt. James M. Vandergrift, is advertised to leave for Wheeling and Pittsburgh this (Friday) afternoon. The last Pittsburgh boat in the river Wednesday, but she lacked just two inches of water at Four Mile, and turned back from that point. She will take a trip or two this morning.—Wharfage collections for the week ending last night amounted to $57.65.—Messrs. Garret and Stewart are in port and will start up the river on the present rise.—Captain Peter Richels, while in Wheeling the other day, purchased the little steamer White Jay for $2,350.

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,
DEALER IN
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,
Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Rail Road, Locomotive Tyre, Old Car and Driving Wheels and Boilers.
BRASS, COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC
W. J. Hammond,
Corner Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRE BRICK.

SAVAGE, GLADE & SAVAGE
MOUNTAIN FIRE BRICK,
WARRANTED, EQUAL TO ANY FIRE BRICK IN THE MARKET.
J. & J. M. PORTER,
Manufacturers and Sole Agents for the sale of the above brands.
Also, Manufacturers of WEST VIRGINIA FIRE BRICK, and FURNACE CLAY.
P. O. Address—NEW CUMBERLAND, W. Va.
Pittsburgh Office—No. 2 SMITHFIELD STREET, Monongahela House Building.

COAL AND COKE.

SAMUEL C. GRIER & CO.,
Dealers in
ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS
COAL,
Offices and yards—Cor. Grant avenue and Ft. W. R. R. Crossing, Canal and Cor. Rebecca and Liberty streets.
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Prompt attention given to fill orders. au3

Robt. R. Latimer,
COAL DEALERS,
CONNELLSVILLE R. R. DEPOT,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Best Family Coal, Nut Coal and Slack always on hand.
Orders left at J. S. Porter's, 41 West Diamond street, corner Ohio, Allegheny, or at Jas. Patterson's, 1299 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, will receive prompt attention.

Coal! Coal! Coal!
JAMES McNULTY,
Shipper and Dealer in
Family, Nut and Blacksmith Coal,
Office and Yard,
Opposite Second Ward School House, on Ross Street.
Also, corner 18th and Josephine streets and P., V. & C. R.R., South side.
Particular attention paid to supplying families in the city. de16-r30

COAL! COAL! COAL!
Dickson, Stewart & Co.,
Miners, Shippers and Dealers in
FAMILY, NUT AND BLACKSMITH
COAL.
Office and Yards—567 Liberty Street.
Particular attention given to filling orders of the above coal.

Charles H. Armstrong,
DEALER IN
Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal
And manufacturers of
COAL, SLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE
OFFICE and YARD, corner Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Other streets, Ninth ward; also, corner Second, Eighth ward, and at the foot of Ross street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.
Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.
Refer to whom I am supplying: Hussey, Wells & Co., Wm. Smith, Union Iron Mills, Jas. S. Fowler & Co., Mitchell, Stevenson, Bissell & Co., Graff & Hugus, Alex. Bradley, Park, Bro. & Co., Park, McCurdy & Co., Kense, Gross & Co., Wm. N. Faber & Co., J. R. Lyon & Co., Jas. Marshall & Co., Allen, McKee & Co., Union Depot Hotel, Pennsylvania Railroad, Connellsville Railroad, Allegheny Valley R. R. de23

HARDWARE.

C. WHITMORE, THOS. H. LANE. CHAS. T. WOLFF. M.H. WOLFF, JNO. D. CORBET.
Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,
Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY
SIGN OF THE ANVIL,
No. 50 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH.

AMERICAN LINE,
MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Only Line Carrying the American Flag.
Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia, for QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Cabin, Intermediate and Steerage accommodations unsurpassed.
Rates as low as by any other first class route.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, Philadelphia.
LOUIS MOERSER, 142 Smithfield street.
C. MILLER'S, 2 Chatham street, Agts. Pittsburgh.
au22-r86

KEYSTONE
MARBLE WORKS.
For a Fine Monument, a good Head Stone, or all kinds of Work for the Cemeteries, go to
C. MILLER'S,
No. 45 Butler street, near the Cemetery Gate, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FINANCIAL.

GERMAN AMERICAN BANK,
No. 420 and 422 Penn Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - $250,000.
JOS. LANG, President. CHAS. SIEBERT, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Jos. Lang, T. N. Miller,
Josiah Reamer, Jas. McQuiston,
H. D. Seitz, C. Seidensticker,
J. H. Reimbuescher, Geo. A. Sannantine, Jr.,
E. W. Swentzel.
Interest paid on time deposits.
Collections made on all points in the United States.
Prompt attention paid to correspondents.

HOBOKEN SAVINGS BANK.
Liberty Street,
Corner Sixth avenue,
CAPITAL - - $200,000.
W. A. Reed, DIRECTORS. R. Robinson,
Jacob Haeh, William Freeman,
S. H. Marshall, S. M. Leonard,
Paul H. Haehn.
President—E. ROBINSON.
Vice President—P. H. HAEHN.
Cashier—

HOME NEWS.

VOTERS should remember that their taxes must be paid thirty days before the election, and that TO-DAY, (Saturday, October 3d,) is the last day left them for that purpose. The new Constitution has changed the old law, and a tax receipt given after the third day of October will not avail them on election day. Let no Republican lose his vote through failure to pay his taxes TO-DAY.

Pittsburgh Female College.

Notwithstanding the large number of pupils present at the opening of this College, new pupils are coming in almost every day. Owing to the large number of teachers employed, pupils can enter at any time. Those who wish to do so can enter a single department, or take up any special branch. The elegant accommodations and superior facilities afforded are constantly adding to the reputation of the college.

Contract Awarded.

The Quarterly Committee of Prison Inspectors met in the office of the County Controller yesterday morning to consider bids for the painting of the jail. The following were the bidders with the amounts attached: Long & Son $224.50; W. L. McCormick & Co., $273; John F. Gray, $340; Wilson P. Morrow, $285; W. R. Stoughton, $415; John F. Gluley, $420; E. F. Elliott, $235; Tracy & Peters, $454; John C. Brown, $547; W. H. Hope, $330; James L. Boardman, $474 50; Jesse Cornelius & Co., $338; W. F. Dorbaum, $509; John L. Dawes & Bro., $306. The contract was awarded to Messrs. Long & Son, they being considered the lowest and best bidders.

Inspection of the Proposed Pipe Line Routes.

Yesterday morning the Road, Street and Survey Committee of Councils accompanied by the City Engineer, City Solicitor and a delegation of oil refiners started out on a tour to inspect the proposed route of the pipe line for the transportation of refined oil from Negley's Run, on the Allegheny, to the mouth of Nine Mile Run, on the Monongahela river. They will make a report at the next meeting of Councils, when it is thought a favorable action by that body will be the result.

Yesterday's Balloon Ascension.

After the performance at the Hippodrome yesterday afternoon, Professor Donaldson made an exhibition ascension in his small balloon, the "Magenta." The intrepid aeronaut had no basket but made the ascent seated upon a rope attached to the netting. After leaving the Park he mounted very rapidly and sailed with great velocity over Pittsburgh towards the Monongahela river. When he struck the cold current of air over this river his balloon suddenly collapsed and descending with great velocity he struck against Frank's Glass Works, at Frankstown, and was badly bruised, though not severely hurt. The balloon was "slightly ripped."

Another Fowboat.

Superintendent S. P. Coe, per order of President R. R. Hudson of the Pomeroy Salt and Transportation Company of Middleport, Ohio, has just closed a large contract with D. W. C. Carroll & Co. of the Fort Pitt Boiler Works, this city, for a large battery of boilers &c., for their large and powerful towboat now building. President Hudson is aware that Pittsburgh sends out some fine Boats, of which Carroll & Co. have built the boilers for a great number. The Superintendent expressed himself highly pleased with the firm's extensive facilities, and their fine tools and machinery &c. We feel satisfied from a long knowledge of this firm that this is but a beginning, and that the work sent forward will be of such a character that other orders will follow from the Pomeroy Salt and Transportation Company.

Wills Filed.

The will of Thomas McClartan, late of the City of Pittsburgh, was filed for record yesterday with Register Gray. Decedent first directs that his funeral expenses be paid. He then bequeaths to his wife all his household furniture and the profits arising from his real estate after his just debts have been paid, the same to be used by her for the maintainance of the family, and education of the children in the engaged child reaches the age of 21 years. He then directs that his property be converted into cash as far as possible and that it be divided between his wife and children each to share alike. The instrument is dated September 28, 1874. John O'Reilly is appointed sole executor.

The will of John Jacob Graw, late of the city of Allegheny, was filed in the Register's office yesterday. He divides his property between his wife Anna and her children. The former is not to marry again, or in case she does the whole of the property reverts to the children. The wife of the decedent is appointed sole executrix.

Homœopathic Dispensary—Quarterly Report.

The number of prescriptions issued from this well-known charitable institution for the month just closed, were six hundred and eighty-seven (687.) There were also a hundred and fifty-two (152) visits made by the physicians of the dispensary staff, making a total of eight hundred and thirty-nine prescriptions in all. During the quarter ending Sept. 30th there were two thousand two hundred and eighty-six (2,286) prescriptions issued and three hundred and ninety-eight (398) visits made, in all, two thousand six hundred and eighty-four (2,284) prescriptions. It is scarcely necessary to call the attention of the public to the work that is being done by this institution. Its location is well known, and its popularity well established among those whom it it is intended to benefit, namely, the poor of the city and vicinity, who require medical or surgical assistance but are unable to pay a physician. The dispensary is open between the hours of 11 and 12 A. M. and 2 and 3 P. M.

HEALTH MATTERS.

Meeting of the Board—September Reports of Officers.

The Board of Health met in regular session yesterday afternoon. The members present were Messrs. House, Arthurs, Backofen and Fleming. In the absence of President Edwards, Mr. House was chosen chairman *pro tem.* Health-officer Gray submitted the following report for the month of September, which was received and filed.

Nuisances abated	482
Permits issued	117
No. of suits instituted	4
Received from permits	$234 00
Received from fines	120 00
Received from removal of dead animals	17 00
Total	$371 00
Expended	9 05
	$361 95

Dr. Sulzby, physician to the Board, also submitted the following report for last month:

Number of deaths in September	290

The principal causes of death were:

Diarrheal diseases	64
Consumption	25
Scarlet fever	21
Whooping cough	13
Typhoid fever	9
Dyptheria	5
Croup	5
Measles	1
Respiratory diseases	17
Meningitis	13
All other causes	101
Deaths from Violence	13
Total	290

The bill of Ballmaster Czarnecki, amounting to $45 50, for removing dead animals, was presented and a warrant ordered for the amount. Adjourned.

CITY SURVEYS.

A Compromise Grade on Liberty Avenue—The Plan of Homewood Avenue—Other Business Matters.

A meeting of the Survey Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the office of the City Clerk.

D. G ross, from the Committee of the Whole, reported that a quiet understanding had been reached on the matter of the improvement of Liberty avenue, by agreeing on a fill of fourteen feet at Thirty-third street in place of sixteen feet, and from there to run at a grade of five and five-tenths feet to John street, thence as now established, providing all legal proceedings that have been instituted are stopped. Dr. Gross made a motion covering his report, which was carried, and an ordinance was ordered.

An ordinance authorizing the payment of the transportation of the employes of the Engineers' department was referred to Councils with an affirmative recommendation.

Mr. Anderson, from the sub-committee on the grading of Penn avenue in the Thirty-seventh ward, submitted a report recommending the adoption of the grade as presented on the plan, excepting in front of the property of Capt. Thos. Snowden. To avoid a greater fill than three feet at Mr. Snowden's entrance the committee recommended a corresponding depression of the grade at that point. Relative to the alignment of the avenue the adoption of the plan as presented was recommended. The report was received and filed, and on motion of Mr. West the grade as presented by the Engineer was adopted and an ordinance ordered.

Mr. Shaltenbrand from the sub committee on the location of streets in the Woolsair plan recommended the adoption of a plan prepared by the City Engineer, and which accompanied the report. The report was adopted and the plan approved.

Devlin's plan of lots in the Twentieth ward was approved.

The plan of Homewood avenue was presented and Mr. Chiselet submitted a petition for the adoption of a location which shall have for its center line the road at present traveled.

The following offered by Mr. Aull was received and filed:

Resolved, That an ordinance be adopted locating Homewood avenue, from Penn to Frankstown avenue, at a width of fifty feet, following the center line of the present traveled township road, from Penn avenue to Grazier street, and from thence to Frankstown avenue, in accordance with the present established location.

On motion adjourned.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer Rhein, at New York; steamer Goeshe, at Plymouth; steamer Pembroke, at Cardiff; steamer Gen. Warder, at Baltimore.

Duc of Saxe Hats

At Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

For the Latest magazines, periodicals and papers go the Book and Stationery store of Gildenfenny & Hess, No. 69 Fifth avenue.

Big Heads

Can be suited at Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

HOME MANUFACTURE OF HOME PRODUCTS.

Some Facts, Reasons and Views that Directly Interest Many Parties—The Wisdom of Caring for Home Industries Considered in a Financial Light.

The several articles which have appeared in the GAZETTE touching the importance of protecting our oil refining interests have attracted very considerable attention, and provoked inquiry. While this interest is alive we wish to embody a tolerably comprehensive statement of the principal facts which pertain to this subject, and to ask for our statements a careful and unprejudiced reading. For convenience and clearness we will divide the several statements and propositions, that each may stand distinctly by itself.

1. The entire petroleum supply of the country is produced in this State. Of this supply, one-sixth only is refined in this State, and five-sixths is sent out of the State, to another State, and to a distant city to be refined. Where one dollar of this trade comes to Pittsburgh, five dollars go to Cleveland, and the papers of that city are exultant over the railway discriminations in its favor, by means of which this advantage is secured.

The entire product of petroleum, from September, 1873 to September, 1874,—the present year—was 11,000,000 barrels, of forty-five gallons each. Of this product, 1,500,000 barrels of crude oil were refined in Pittsburgh, yielding about 1,200,000 barrels of refined oil. The balance, constituting five-sixths of the entire product, went to other points, chiefly the city of Cleveland. Were Cleveland, an Ohio city, as convenient to the oil district, and the cost of transporting the oil to that city, naturally precisely the same as that of transporting it to Pittsburgh, and its convenience to the seaboard cities precisely equal to that of this city, it would be objectionable for Pennsylvania corporations, legislature and municipal councils to divert that trade to another State and city. Our citizens are entitled when their circumstances are only equal to those of other States, to all the benefits that can be derived from productions natural to this State. No law should be passed, no municipal regulation or obstruction devised, or railroad freight rate made that would serve to drive our products to other States and cities, for the enrichment of their citizens. To do this would be equivalent to giving the citizens of other States extraordinary privileges in the way of railway charters in this State, or special advantages over our citizens in the coal trade or the manufacture of iron. Would our Legislature or Councils discriminate against our coal men, or iron manufacturers, in favor of Cleveland? Yet something has driven five-sixths of a trade that naturally belongs to Pittsburgh, to Cleveland. Before considering what has done this, let us notice,

2. That Pittsburgh has not only equal, but superior advantages, as compared with western cities, for the refining of oil. It is within a few miles of the oil belt; and hence the distances to convey the crude oil here is 100 miles less than to convey it to Cleveland. Pittsburgh is but 450 miles from New York; Cleveland, 627 miles. We have a decided advantage as regards distance. We also have more convenient the material for making barrels, and can produce the iron that enters into hoops much more cheaply. We have cheap fuel, saving cost in refining. Location, advantages of manufactures, and refining capacity, are all in favor of Pittsburgh.

3. If Pittsburgh were allowed the full benefit that it should derive from these advantages, this oil refining interest would contribute very materially to the wealth of the city, and the advantage of large numbers of its citizens.

Suppose one third of the oil product were refined here? It would involve the handling of 3,500,000 barrels of crude oil over the Allegheny Valley railroad,—an item in which a large number of Pittsburgh citizens are interested,—the revenue to that road, from this, at existing rates, would be $900,000. Ninety cents per barrel for manufacturing 2,700,000 barrels of refined oil, would amount to nearly $2,500,000, over one half of which would be paid to laborers, representing the working classes, and the balance for glue, acids, paints, &c. It would necessitate the services of 2,000 coopers, whose wages at two dollars per day would amount to over $1,200,000 a year. It would require over 27,000,000 pounds of iron and rivets, which at existing low prices, would amount to over $1,000,000 yearly. These several items aggregate $5,600,000 benefit to Pittsburgh, were it to have just one-third the aggregate trade—or about double what it now has. But who can doubt that were as much pains taken to favor Pittsburgh, as are bestowed on Cleveland, we could have two-thirds the aggregate trade? And this would benefit our city *eleven million, two hundred thousand dollars* yearly. Can we afford to dispise this?

4. Cleveland having advantages it enjoys solely through railroad and legislative favoritism, laughs at the evil that has been done the prosperity of Pittsburgh.

The Cleveland *Leader* of October 1st says: "Pittsburgh is also in arms against freight extortion, claiming a discrimination in favor of Cleveland as a refining point. This may be true, but Cleveland's superiority is nothing enhanced by the change. It is foolish to suppose that the Pennsylvania railroad whose interest centers so largely in Pittsburgh would do that which would drive an important business to Cleveland. Cleveland has for years been the center of the oil refining trade. Oil is now sent from this point to the seaboard at New York or Philadelphia 42 cents per barrel less than from Pittsburgh. This has been accomplished mainly because of the large business carried on by Cleveland in this channel. As yet the refiners have held no meeting to protest, nor has any other class except the producers."

5. To what are our misfortunes attributable? We answer that first, and principally, to railroad discriminations against Pittsburgh refiners.

The extract we give above from the Cleveland *Leader* is proof in point. It says: "*Oil is now* sent from this point,—Cleveland,—*to the seaboard at New York or Philadelphia, at* 42 *cents less than from Pittsburgh.*" This tells the story. The statement that this is because of the large trade of Cleveland is fallacious. The large trade of Cleveland is because of the low freights, and not the low freights because of the large trade. The point is here. Pittsburgh is vastly nearer the oil regions than Cleveland, yet the latter pays less than the former per barrel for freight. Pittsburgh is about 200 miles nearer the seaboard than Cleveland, yet she pays 42 cents per barrel less than Pittsburgh for freight. Is it any wonder our trade languishes? And does not the very fact that our refiners can keep up business, under this disadvantage prove that with equal freights we could compete successfully with Cleveland?

But the Pennsylvania Railroad discriminates against the oil trade as compared with all other freights. The discrimination is absolute and crushing. The report of the Investigating Committee of the Pennsylvania Railroad puts the cost of carrying freight at 4.10th of a cent per mile; and the average receipts at a trifle over a cent a ton per mile. We will estimate this at one and a quarter cents per ton per mile. That is to say, it costs the company 8 cents to move a ten ton loaded car one mile; and it gets, on the average 12½ cents for this service. For this, it loads and unloads general freight furnishes a costly warehouse at Philadelphia for wheat, and cares for its freight. Oil is loaded, and unloaded by the shippers, thus saving the railroad the cost of labor, is at the owners' risk, and except danger of fire, is the least hazardous freight that is carried. It *costs* the railroad to take 55 barrels from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, 354 miles, $28.32; or 51½ cents per barrel,—estimating on the company's basis,—or excluding labor, say $25, per car. If one and quarter cents per ton per mile,—the average charge were exacted, it would be $44 per car, or 80 cents per barrel. In place of this, the schedule rate is $1.75 per barrel,—or more than *twice* as much as is charged for other *freight!* Is it any wonder our refining trade is depressed?

Cleveland is 627 miles from the seaboard. Were oil carried at *cost* from that point—that is, for 8 cents per ton per mile—it would amount to $50 in the car, or ninety cents per barrel. This is the cost to the railroad. The Pennsylvania Railroad can carry refined oil from Pittsburgh at eighty cents per barrel, and have a *profit* of 28¾ cents per barrel, or over $350,000 on the amount now refined, or 700,000 were our trade one-third the full amount, or $1,400,000 were it two-thirds, which it probably would be. These are impressive facts, and start another inquiry.

6. Why is Pittsburgh discriminated against, as regards the oil trade? Let us broaden this inquiry. Why should the Pennsylvania railroad, a home institution, dependent on home cities for its prosperity, and with stock holders, in this city and Philadelphia, interested directly and indirectly in its prosperity, be managed *against the interests* of those stockholders? Who is interested to doing this?

Let us lay down a few general propositions, that will be generally recognized as correct. The larger the freight traffic of a road, and the more completely its facilities for moving freight are kept employed, the smaller the average cost of moving it. The lower the freight rates, so that they represent a fair margin of profit, the more rapidly business will, as a rule, be developed. All trade should be encouraged, that will bring business. Are not these fundamental propositions? Why are they violated by the Pennsylvania railroad management as regards the Pittsburgh oil trade? If it is said, as it has been, "we control that trade, and can charge what we please; and can make as much by moving a small amount of oil, with low rates, we could by moving a large amount;" the answer comes back, "this view will destroy the oil refining trade, and you will have more to carry." Is the plan of killing the goose that lays the golden egg. Did the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad prefer that policy? But this answer also deserves the serious attention of Councils. Are Councils willing to permit any railroad to destroy a great Pittsburgh interest? This is the question: Are they desirous of having a business which fostered and cared for will be worth from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 to this city, driven away to Cleveland?

But we invite the attention of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad to another series of facts. Why do their officers contract with the Westmoreland coal company that *no mine west of them shall have equal advantages with them?* They will do well at their meeting in Philadelphia to inquire who owns, or have interests in, that Westmoreland mine. This is discrimination in favor of a Pennsylvania interest that is just as dependent on the railroad as are our Oil Refiners. Why that discrimination?

Another question we suggest to the stockholders of that road. Why do they carry crude oil to the seaboard at a less price than is charged for refined oil? We will suggest, as a clue to the right answer that benzine and tar, being constituents of the crude oil, are worth a handsome profit, when eliminated from the oil, at the seaboard, by distillation. So, we think, is the answer. We may state that a certain transportation line must pay its dividends, whether the main line does or not, from the crude oil, although the main line has handsome profits from the refined oil.

Still again: Can we invite these stockholders to inquire whether there have ever been speculations in oil refining in the oil regions, by which arrangements were sold to Cleveland parties at a handsome figure, and whether these stockholders are interested, directly or remotely in these transactions. We point definitely here to the fact that officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad were largely interested in the oil refineries at Oil City, and after making large profits, sold them to Cleveland parties; and the Empire Transportation line, which these officers are interested, is allowed advantages very detrimental to stockholders. In brief the policy seems to be this: By using the Empire Transportation Company for Cleveland trade, the officers make their money; and by overcharging the Pittsburgh refineries they aim to do something for the stockholders. Are you willing to allow this?

The trouble with the Pennsylvania Railroad is, that its officers are interested against our oil refiners, and so use the road against them. It was this influence which excluded Allegheny county from the advantages of the Pipe line—the bill for which passed the legislature. They put the legislature of this great State in the attitude of discriminating against our home industries by agreeing to certain creditors holding first mortgage bonds of the Continental Company, to secure the payment of the debts owing them by said bankrupts, and to make certain settlements thereof, in accordance with the statement made in said petition.

Robert J. Grier, city, bankrupt. On petition of the assignee presented, an order was made for the examination of J. F. Padden, before Register Wolff, or his deputy, as to property in the possession of said bankrupt, and his business transactions with said bankrupt.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Sterrett.)

The jury returned a verdict of acquittal in the case of the Commonwealth vs. J. Moher, indicted and was for 53 years an itinerant preacher in for embezzling some eight dollars while in the employ of William Dunn.

John McBride was found guilty of the larceny from the person of John Hughes of a due bill of the value of $13 80, and was sentenced to the Work House for one month.

The jury found a verdict of not guilty in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Frederick Hoffman, indicted for false pretense on oath of George Sanderkind.

John Deany and John Cash were convicted of the larceny of 1,100 pounds of steel, valued at four cents per pound, and belonging to D. R. Parker.

J. Barry, charged with forging a check for $1,000 on the First National Bank, was acquitted.

The jury in the case of the Commonwealth vs. John Williams, indicted for the larceny of a pocket book containing money belonging to James Brown, returned a verdict of guilty.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Cyrus Fitch, indicted for keeping a ferocious dog, charged by James Deane, is on trial.

Common Pleas Court.

(Before Judge Collier.)

In the case of Oliver O. Phillips vs. William Chambers, an action to recover for stone sold, the jury found for the plaintiff for the sum of $180 50.

Hall for use vs. Saddler. Order made allowing the sheriff to pay out the amount appropriated to plaintiff in this case, and balance ordered to remain in his hands to await the decision of the Court on the exceptions filed to the distribution by the Auditor.

John O. Phillips and Wm. Mittenswey, partners as Phillips & Mittenswey, vs. the Allegheny Car and Transportation Company, and action to recover for lumber sold. Verdict for the plaintiff for $1,445.52, subject to opinion of Court on question of law reserved.

Willis Hodgsons, administrator, vs. Andrew Jackson, action on a promissory note. Verdict for the plaintiff for $429.75.

Anton Seiffert, for use of John B. Lane, vs. the Administrators of G. Fass, action to recover for beer sold. Verdict for plaintiff for $368.57.

Chuck & Bro. vs. Henry Myer, action to recover for beer sold and delivered. On trial.

District Court.

(Before Judges Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White.)

The oil case is still on trial before Judge Ewing and will probably occupy considerable time before its conclusion.

The Grand Jury this morning ignored the following bills:

Commonwealth vs. Thomas Hamilton, assault and battery.

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